The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Rumored Surrender of the Prussians Before Orleans.

Further Particulars of the Sorties from Paris.

Conflicting Statements Regarding the Bravery of the Parisians.

Progress of Gen. Burnside's Mission.

Condition of the Several Besieged Cities.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

Reported Surrender of the Prussians Before Orleans—Extensive Movement to the South of Paris.

TOURS, Oct. 15—Evening.—The rumors from Orleans are startling. It is assured that the Prussians there, who are known to have been in large force, have surrendered to the French, with all their artillery. The French forces are continually increasing. The Government authorities have given the public nothing from Orleans for a day or two. Messengers sent forward by the Associated Press Agency, two days ago, have not yet returned. There is much anxiety to hear the official news.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A special dispatch from Tours, dated 2½ this afternoon, says it is rumored that Orleans has been evacuated, the Prussians having been driven back. The excitement was enormous. A second dispatch, dated 5:25 P. M., says the rumor of the evacuation of Orleans is confirmed by official announcement.

A SOUTHERN MOVE.

A Paris letter, dated on Tuesday, the 11th, has the following news: "The Prussians, in force, are moving southerly. The Mobiles are following to watch their movements, and as an additional precaution troops have been sent in the other direction."

OPERATIONS BEFORE PARIS.

The Sortie of the 13th—M. Keratry's Account of It—Fighting in the Woods—French Successes.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—A communication, dated at Chaumont this morning, states that M. KERATRY, the Chief of Police, who left Paris yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in a balloon, descended the same day at Bar-le-Duc, having escaped the pursuit of the enemy. He was slightly wounded in his leg and head by the sudden fall of the balloon.

A SPLENDID FIGHT.

On the 13th inst. a splendid fight took place at Bagneux and Chatillon, whence the enemy was dislodged during a reconnoissance of our forces. The enemy sustained considerable losses. The Mobiles of the Departments of Cote d'Or and Aube behaved handsomely. Gen. DAUIPIERRE, the commander of the Aube Mobiles, was killed at the head of his command. The Prussian batteries were dismounted. At dusk our troops withdrew to their lines in admirable order. According to a preconcerted plan the sailors in Fort de Montrouge were admirable in covering the retreat. The firing from the cannon in Forts de Montrouge and de Vauves was most telling. The chateau of St. Cloud was destroyed by the fire.

PARIS PATRIOTIC.

Paris, he says, is as patriotic and more determined than ever. The Government had reviewed the National Guard, and was enthusiastically cheered. It is asserted that M. KERATRY will come hither.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—St. Cloud must have been wantonly burned by the Parisian shell, as no Prussians were there at the time.

FIGHTING IN THE WOODS.

NEMOURS, Oct. 15.—A body of Franc-Tireurs attacked a squad of Wurtemberg cavalry in the forest of Fontainebleau today, killing many of them. The remainder were pursued to Melun. The Prussian garrison there retreated on the approach of the French, leaving behind a large amount of provisions and stores, which fell into our hands.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—The following news is made public by the Government authorities;

The French made a strong reconnoissance to Laferte a few days since. The Prussians were encountered, and after a short conflict driven off. A Prussian camp has been established at Soudillon.

PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Prussian earthworks before Fort Mont du Velerien are irksome to the French garrison, whose fire is incessant. The Germans are generally passive, and will remain so until all preparations for a general bombardment are completed. The sorties of the French at Paris have all been successfully repelled. A siege train of heavy guns has just arrived before Paris from Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Evening.—The Prussians before Paris are very inactive. It is thought their apathy is merely the prelude to a formidable attack.

BRAVERY OF THE PARISIANS.

Contradictory Statements—One Correspondent Declares That There is no Lack of Courage—Another Scoffs at the Sham Heroism of the People—Further Defenses.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing under a late date, says: "There is no sickness; no lack of food; no lack of courage. On my honor, the Prussians can never get in."

A correspondent of the London *Post*, writing from Paris, on the other hand, laughs at the sham heroism of the people of that city. Loud talk without deeds, and without hope of any, drinking, bragging and frivolity are universal. He says the Government is as blustering, weak and incompetent as the people. The Prussians say they will soon have rifled guns capable of throwing 300-pound shells five miles. A number of these ponderous projectiles are on the way from the Baltic.

M. GAMBETTA'S OPINION.

M. GAMBETTA has issued a congratulatory proclamation to the people, citing the new evidences of courage just given by the Parisians. They are demanding every day to be led on a sortie against the enemy. They have already driven the Prussians from Stains, Daguy, Pierrefitte, Joinville, Bibigny, Cretaine, Bas Meudon and St. Cloud. The north of France is alive since the glorious affair at St. Quentin.

ANOTHER VIEW.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—A Paris letter says: "Much impatience is manifested in Paris at the inaction of the Prussians. The Parisians desire, above all things, to be attacked. As there is no immediate prospect of this the French are preparing to make a formidable attack on the besiegers."

FURTHER DEFENSES OF THE CITY.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—The Arc de Triomphe at Paris is to be iron-clad. Walls will then be constructed around it. It is thought that it will thus become a formidable fortress. It will be armed with the enormous steel cannon which are now being manufactured. In the rear of Notre Dame a park of artillery stands ready for use in case the Prussians attack on the side toward Bercy. Heavy cannon will also be stationed on the Island of St. Louis, which has already been strongly fortified, in case the Prussians should penetrate the city.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* thinks it possible Paris may be saved. He describes the mines and pitfalls which have been thrown so thick around the *enceinte*. Great quantities of heavy guns, stores and projectiles have been accumulated. Batteries of *mitrailleuses* are sweeping every approach to the city. He refers to the cold wet weather which must scatter disease among the besiegers.

THE BESIEGED CITIES.

Reported Escape of Bazaine—A Great Victory Achieved.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—BAZAINE has escaped from Metz and is marching with his full force to the relief of Verdun.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Evening.—The *Standard* has a telegram from Tours, announcing a great victory by Gen. BAZAINE at Metz, who appears to be free to move upon Thionville. This report is considered doubtful.

Metz, Soissons, Verdun, and New Breisach—Result of the First Day's Bombardment of the Former.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A deserter from Metz reports that the bread and salt are entirely exhausted, though there is an apparent plenty of other provisions.

The formal siege of Soissons and Verdun has begun. The fact has already been developed that both fortifications are well supplied with artillery and experienced gunners. The Prussians occupy the heights at Soissons, and have fortified them. The town is making a gallant resistance.

New-Breisach is constantly bombarded. The garrison answers vigorously. The following is given as the result of the first day's bombardment of New-Breisach: Seven persons killed, twenty-one wounded, and ten buildings burned. The place is well provisioned and the garrison obstinate in its defense.

A Great Sortie on the 12th—No Particulars.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—Intelligence, believed to be reliable, has just been received here to the effect that a great sortie was made at Paris on Wednesday, the 12th, by 120,000 men, strongly supported by cannon and *mitrailleuses*. No particulars are received.

TOURS, Oct. 15—Evening.—The news of the successful sortie by the Parisians has created a marked sensation among the population and the soldiers. Dispatches received this evening announce further successes by the Franc-Tireurs.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

Gen. Burnside's Mission—Bismarck's Ultimatum and Favre's Determination—Circular From the Government.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—It is probable that Gen. BURNSIDE will be able to get those Americans out of Paris who are yet remaining in the city, but the success of his efforts will be limited to that result. His labors as mediator have ended as might have been expected. BISMARCK continues to insist on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. JULES FAVRE, fortified by the improved military condition of the capital, and the temper and power of resistance of the people, declares that the nation shall perish before it shall yield to such conditions.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Evening.—It is credited here that negotiations are quietly but actively proceeding with a view to effecting a peace. The main obstacle now is the belligerent temper exhibited by the Parisians.

FLORENCE, Oct. 15.—M. THIERS has had an audience, yesterday, with King VICTOR EMMANUEL, which lasted an hour.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—Gen. BURNSIDE returned to the Prussian head-quarters yesterday. He is expected in Paris again to-morrow. It is said negotiations looking to peace are going on actively, though the people of Paris seem to be determined to oppose any peace based upon the cession of French territory or in any way humiliating.

On the 8th inst. the Government sent a circular to its representatives in other countries, refuting by historical proof the argument made by Count VON BISMARCK that liberal France had ever desired conquest or ever worked against German unity.

Another circular, dated on the 10th inst., asserts that the pretensions of Prussia would reduce France to a second-rate Power. The circulars dwell upon the fact that the Prussian announcement of her readiness to bombard Paris was premature.

MAX POL has answered M. PIETRI's letter in which he (PIETRI) says NAPOLEON had no money in the funds. POL enumerates the investments, aggregating over 68,000,000, in which the Emperor was interested, and says he was in a position to know that this is true. He further says he is confident that THELIN, NAPOLEON's Treasurer, will not contradict the statement.

AID FOR FRANCE.

Arrival of Arms at Havre by the Lafayette.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES at Havre, writing on the 14th inst., says: "Yesterday I saw 14,000 Springfield muskets which arrived here by the *Lafayette*. This time the story that the arms came from America is true. Havre has some cannon and two new fortifications, besides the old harbor batteries, and could make a good defense. Business is dead here. There is comparatively no shipping in the docks. The *Lafayette* sails for New-York on Thursday.

AID FROM THE IRISH.

The event of the hour is the arrival of the Irish ambulance corps at Havre. I am much mistaken if this sanitary organization does not take its share in the fighting when an opportunity offers. The London *Times*, this morning, calls on the Government to enforce the Enlistment act against Irishmen departing for the purpose of entering into the service of France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Effect of the War and the Drouth—Scarcity of Food Throughout France—America's Opportunity.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The NEW-YORK TIMES' correspondent at Rouen lately writes from Germany: "Horses are selling for almost nothing, but there is little hay left in Normandy. The drouth last Summer cut off the crops. The most anxious consideration for France, and in a less degree for Germany, is that of food, not only for this Winter, but throughout all next year. BISMARCK's picture of starvation in Paris after its capture will apply to the whole of France and probably half of Europe. I am often told, 'God knows what will become of us if America does not send us food in immense quantities;' and while in Germany, in Prussia, Bavaria and Hesse, I was daily asked, 'In what condition is America to supply us with cereals during the next twelve months? We shall have to draw heavily on you.' Let American exporters take a hint from this."

No Further Trouble from the Socialists in Paris—Dispatches from Minister Washburne.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—With regard to the Socialist troubles in Paris, on which the Germans have counted so confidently, facts now made known remove all cause of disquietude to France from that source. BLANQUI and his associates have been effectually gagged, without any necessity for a resort to extreme measures on the part of the Provisional Government.

Col. MOORE, second Secretary of the French Legation, left London this morning, with dispatches for Minister WASHBURNE. This is probably the last exchange of dispatches which will be permitted by the Prussians.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Afternoon.—The Prussian Minister at Brussels has demanded that the proprietors of the *Independance Belge* be punished for their partisanship and untruthfulness.

The priests at Bretagne are preaching in favor of a crusade against the Teutonic heretics.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The detention of JACOBY aggrieves the German Democrats, who protest firmly. The present North German Constitution will probably form the basis for the reconstruction of the Empire.

M. VILLEMOT, formerly editor of the *Figaro* and *Temps*, died yesterday.

Gen. Bourbaki—Garibaldi and the People—Trials of Deserters and Unfaithful Officers.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Gen. BOURBAKI arrived at Tours on Friday night. The customary demonstrations were made. The General subsequently had an interview with CREMIEUX.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—It is said here that Prince NAPOLEON was engaged in the affair of calling Gen. BOURBAKI to London, but the good sense of the latter got the better of the Prince's intrigue. The General confirms the previous statement as to the excellent condition of Marshal BAZAINE's army. Metz and the surrounding country were well supplied with fresh food.

Gen. BOURBAKI has been appointed to a command near Orleans. He has gone forward to his post. Gen. GARIBALDI arrived at Besancon on Friday. He was formally welcomed by the authorities. There was intense enthusiasm among the people and soldiers. GARIBALDI at once proceeds to reconnoitre the Prussian position.

The French commander at Epinal announces that his communications with Luneville are perfect.

The Council of War in Paris is holding sessions to try deserters. Several have been sentenced to death. Last night an unfounded rumor was circulated to the effect that GUSTAVE FLOURENS would make a demonstration with his command of the National Guards. As a precaution several battalions of the National Guards were placed in the Hotel de Ville. It is assured that the Commander-in-Chief will remove FLOURENS from the command of the five battalions of the National Guard.

An official decree issued today orders before the Court-martial all Generals or other commanders of troops who are surprised by the enemy.

The Orleans Princes—M. Thiers Expected at Tours—Balloon Strategy.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—The journals here report that the Orleans Princes have been enrolled in the army which is now forming at Rouen.

The Prussians recently captured a balloon which had been dispatched from Paris. The French sent up two balloons in order to prevent suspicion, and then allowed one of them to be captured. This contained a large number of circulars printed in the German language, as well as the different proclamations lately issued by the Government.

The Secretary of M. THIERS arrived in Tours this evening. M. THIERS himself is expected on Tuesday next.

It is reported that M. GAMBETTA has energetically ordered the cessation of all persecution of the clergy at Lyons and Marseilles.

The Government authorities are manufacturing enormous steel guns to carry 9,000 metres.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Among the Imperial manuscripts discovered and seized at the Tuileries was a novel illustrating the advantages of an Imperial régime. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this city today gives an outline of the plot of the novel.

Six hundred pounds sterling have been collected at the gate of the Strasbourg citadel, from sight-seers, since the Prussian occupation of the city. This money will be appropriated to the aid of the German wounded.

INDIA.

The Late Panic at Allahabad—Another Sepoy Rising Foreshadowed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it had already been informed by telegraph that the alarm felt by the residents at Allahabad a few weeks since respecting the alleged disaffection in a native regiment stationed there was groundless. It appears from the papers received by the Indian mail on Oct. 8 that there was quite a panic on the subject at Allahabad; and some of the papers mention as a proof that these apprehensions were not entirely unfounded, that several companies of European troops had been promptly ordered to the city, and that the Magistrate there had considered it desirable to ask the European residents by circular to desist from betraying any alarm. The Jubbulpore *Chronicle* of the 31st of August publishes the following extract of a letter from a correspondent in Allahabad: "We have been in a panic-stricken state here for no less than three days, owing to the well-known disaffected state of the Sepoy regiment (700 strong.) Yesterday, (Aug. 29,) especially there was a great panic, hundreds of families took refuge, some at the railway station, others at previously appointed places of rendezvous. All sorts of rumors are, of course, flying about more or less exaggerated, but of this there can be no doubt, that the budmashes and the entire Mohammedan population of this place, together with the Sepoys, are really hatching something. Today the Assistant-Adjutant General and another general officer had a private meeting with the Magistrate, and it is believed that urgent telegrams have been sent to the military authorities at Cawnpore for troops. Rifles have been distributed to the railway people, about 200, and it is agreed upon by all that as soon as the signal gun is heard, everyone is to fly to a given place of rendezvous. There must be truth in all this, otherwise the artillerymen would not have been served with ammunition, with spikes to spike the large siege guns, in case of a disturbance, their horses harnessed night and day, &c. The military and civil authorities have not warned people, though they know full well the state of affairs. Instances of the insolence and threats of coming events by Mohammedan servants abound. It is, in fact, a second edition of 1857, only on a smaller scale. It is rumored that as soon as more troops come the Fourth National Infantry will be disbanded. The men of that regiment were caught stealing away from their lines at night to hold converse with the Wahabees at the Chowk, a thing they have been in the habit of doing for months. Gunpowder, revolvers, caps, &c., sold yesterday, amounted to hundreds of rupees. No revolvers are to be had here."

THE REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Overthrow of the Honest Members of the General Committee.

The Obnoxious Resolution Rescinded by the Tammany Republicans—Disgraceful Conduct of the Ruling Faction.

A special meeting of the Republican General Committee was held at head-quarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, pursuant to a call, for the purpose of considering the propriety of rescinding a certain resolution adopted at the last meeting. This resolution authorized the secretaries of the different district organizations to act as inspectors at the primary meeting to be held to-morrow night, and to certify with the other officers to the credentials of the delegates who should be elected to the County Convention, to be held on Thursday night. The object of the resolution was to prevent the sending of Tammany men to the Convention from certain districts and thereby pack the Convention in the interest of the Ring—the ultimate issue being whether the Convention should nominate a separate ticket for City and County officers at the coming election, and thereby aid in the election of the Ring candidates, or whether they should coalesce with the reform Democracy and aid in breaking up the "Ring." Of course this was an important question for Tammany Hall, and accordingly TWEED, SWEENY & Co. have been active for the past week in taking measures to control the action of the Committee last night. By the liberal use of money, and profuse promises of office to renegade Republicans, they succeeded, as will be seen, in securing a majority of ten or twelve, who resorted to every kind of parliamentary and unparliamentary tactics to carry their point, overriding the by-laws of the General Committee and the decisions of the Chairman made in accordance therewith. So far, the meeting last night is to be considered a triumph of the Tammany Ring, for which such men as "Hank" SMITH, BEN. MANIERRE, and one or two other trading Republicans are to be held mainly responsible.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. HUGH GARDINER, the First Vice-President, the President, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, being absent. After the roll had been called, the credentials of Mr. JAMES BRETT were presented and read as a delegate elected in place of DORMAN B. EATON. This gave rise to much excitement, several members declaring that no vacancy existed in the Assembly district delegation of which Mr. EATON was a member. It was contended also that the Committee at its last meeting excused all absentees from attendance, many of them being out of the State temporarily, and that Mr. EATON being in Europe for his health it would be ungenerous to declare his seat vacant. Mr. DANIEL D. CONOVER stated that the vacancy existed nevertheless, and that Mr. BRETT was elected at the last meeting of the Assembly District Association to fill it. The Chair decided that no vacancy existed; or at least that this, being a special meeting, no action could be taken on the credentials. This decision was appealed from by Mr. CONOVER. Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER inquired if any resignation emanating from Mr. EATON had been filed, and received an answer in the negative. Mr. E. V. GRIDLEY said that one month's notice of the existence of the vacancy in the delegation had been given, as required by the by-laws.

The proceedings were here interrupted by a motion that no one be allowed by the Sergeant-at-Arms to enter the room unless he was a delegate, and that the name of such person and the district he claimed to represent be announced. This was opposed by several members as being contrary to the usual practice of the Committee.

Mr. SINCLAIR moved, as an amendment, that all who were not members of the General Committee be requested to retire to the back part of the room, which motion was carried.

Mr. WM. A. DARLING said that there were numbers of men in the room who did not belong to the General Committee, while delegates holding credentials, and newly elected, were refused admittance. He moved that Mr. THOMAS W. LEE, a newly elected delegate then outside, be admitted. The motion was rejected.

The ayes and nays were then called on sustaining the decision of the Chair on the propriety of acting on Mr. BRETT's credentials, and resulted in the Chair being over-ruled—ayes 69, nays, 78. This was regarded as a test vote on the question of reconsidering the action taken at the last meeting of the Committee with regard to calling the primaries, and showed a majority in favor of reconsideration. A great deal of commotion ensued. Mr. SPENCER moved that the further consideration of the matter of the removal (he could call it by no other name, he said,) of Mr. EATON be postponed until the Secretary notify that gentleman of the action contemplated by this Committee, and he has had a chance to be heard in his defense. The Chair ruled this and all other motions as to vacancies and newly elected delegates out of order.

Mr. D. D. CONOVER then moved (he having voted in the affirmative) that the action of the last meeting with regard to calling the primaries, be reconsidered. He voted at the last meeting, he said, in the affirmative, and was, therefore, entitled to make this motion.

Mr. A. J. H. DUGANNE said that, in the interest of the Republican Party, and in opposition to the interests of Tammany Hall, he felt constrained to move that the Committee do now adjourn. This announcement created a storm of applause, mingled with cries of "Oh! oh!" and the meeting was for a short time the scene of great confusion. The ayes and nays were demanded on Mr. DUGANNE's motion, and resulted in its being defeated—ayes 68, nays 80. Mr. MATHEW STEWART, of the Second District, when his name was called, said that only this very day he had been offered a profitable place under the Tammany Ring if he would consent to do their dirty work in this committee meeting to-night.

A VOICE.—Why didn't you take it?

Mr. STEWART—Because I am not a traitor. I have been to the war; I fought against Tammany's adherents on Southern soil, and as an honest Republican I can't afford in conscience to sell myself to Tammany Hall now. I vote aye. [Applause; cries of "Oh! Oh!" and great confusion.]

When the result declaring that the Committee would not adjourn was announced there was another attempt made by Mr. CONOVER to bring up his motion to reconsider the action of last meeting.

Mr. FACET, of the Twenty-first District, said that a motion to reconsider was made at the last meeting, and voted down; and that, therefore, this motion was not in order.

Mr. DUGANNE and several others—"That's so! The motion is altogether out of order."

The minutes of the last meeting were then referred to, and from them it appeared that Mr. PINCKNEY, of the Fourteenth District, did make a motion to reconsider, which was lost.

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY contended that Mr. PINCKNEY's motion, at the last meeting, was simply with regard to reconsidering a certain specified part of the resolution as to the places for holding the primary in certain districts; but that Mr. CONOVER's motion was to reconsider the action taken with regard to the subject in its entirety, and it therefore was in order.

The Chair declared the motion to reconsider out of order, which decision was appealed from, and after much discussion, and attempts to stave off a vote, the yeas and nays were called on the appeal, and the Chair was not sustained.

Mr. DUGANNE again moved to adjourn, upon which motion the yeas and nays were again called, and the motion was lost.

A delegate here suggested that as the Tammany Party were not thoroughly drilled in the lesson they had received, Mr. TWEED had better be sent for to settle the matter.

Mr. R. F. ANDREWS—I suggest that in place of Mr. TWEED the gentleman's Democratic friend, JIMMY O'BRIEN, be sent for. [Applause and confusion.]

Mr. CONOVER then moved the previous question on his motion to reconsider, when Mr. DUGANNE again put in a motion for adjournment, asking, "Are we to be thus choked down by Tammany Hall?"

The Chair sustained the motion to adjourn, and an appeal was again taken, resulting in the Chair being not sustained—yeas 70, nays 71.

Mr. DUGANNE then moved to lay the motion of Mr. CONOVER, to reconsider, on the table, which was lost—yeas 67, nays 79.

Mr. DUGANNE next moved to adjourn till Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Chair decided this motion out of order, as the Committee had twice voted not to adjourn.

Collector MURPHY corrected the Chair. The former motion was to adjourn, simply; this motion was to adjourn to a certain specified time, and that a motion to adjourn, varying the hour, the day or the week, was always in order.

The Chair subsequently took this view of the matter and declared Mr. DUGANNE's motion in order.

Mr. SPENCER moved a call of the house. Several members here rose to their feet, and the noise grew uproarious. All sorts of motions were made, and no one was recognized by the chair. In the hubbub, recognition of any particular delegate was impossible. At least forty men were clamoring at once, and confusion reigned supreme.

At last Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS said: "We have had about ten test votes, and all were one way. Gentlemen are guilty of a small quibble in attempting to keep this Committee here all night, with no result ensuing."

Mr. SPENCER's motion for a call of the house was overruled, and he then moved to go into Executive session, which was declared out of order.

Mr. E. V. GRIDLEY renewed the motion for the previous question on the motion to reconsider; but Mr. DUGANNE again moved an adjournment, and the Chair declared that it took precedence of the motion to reconsider. The yeas and nays were again called, and the Committee decided (it being now 11½ o'clock) not to adjourn.

Mr. SPENCER said that these discussions were disgraceful to the Committee, and directly hostile to the Republican interest.

At this point of the proceedings the utmost confusion prevailed, and a general rush was made for the space directly in front of the Chairman's desk. A disturbance appeared imminent, and the Police in the body of the hall rushed forward with the intention of preventing it.

Mr. SPENCER—We cannot vote here under Police intimidation. Here they are round with clubs over our heads.

CHAIRMAN—The Police are here to protect us all, and I am glad of it, for it seemed to me some of you may need them.

Col. DUGANNE—We are voting under two ranks of Police brought here to intimidate us.

[The Chairman directed the Police to retire and the debate was resumed amid renewed confusion.

Mr. RITTERBRAND finally moved that the Chairman be instructed to put the motion, "Shall the previous question now put on Mr. CONOVER's motion be reconsidered," and that no business shall be considered until the votes be taken on the previous question, and then upon the motion of Mr. CONOVER to reconsider.

Mr. SPENCER said it was now past 12 o'clock, and he moved as an amendment that in respect for the Sabbath the meeting adjourn. [Derisive cheers.] The question was then put to the meeting.

Mr. LAWSON—I decline to act as teller in consequence of this being Sunday.

The resolution was finally adopted by a majority of 88 to 55.

Col. DUGANNE—I protest against the action this evening, on this ground, first, that the rule governing the Committee has been over-ridden; secondly, that the call was not legal, and thirdly, that this meeting was called for Saturday night, and the vote has been taken Sunday morning.

Col. DUGANNE, Mr. SPENCER, Collector MURPHY and upward of fifty-five members then left the hall amid ironical cheers from the majority.

The previous question was now put to the meeting and carried, seventy-five voting for it and four against.

Mr. CONOVER—Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the call, that the words "Secretaries of the respective associations shall attest the various certificates of elections, and act with Inspectors appointed by the President as Inspectors of Election," be stricken out of the resolution adopted at the last meeting.

The resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

Mr. T. STEWART—Now, gentlemen, a word with reference to the charges made against us this evening by the gentlemen who have just left the room. I am here for the success of the Republican Party, and in order to make it successful, I am willing to take within our fold the Young Democracy, Tammany Hall, or any other party that will come to us. [Cheers.] I want it to be understood here that although I am in favor of striking from that roll-call the Secretary's citing certificates of election authorizing them to act as inspectors, I also stand here ready to take within the fold any party, no matter who they are, provided they can promote our success to any extent in the coming election.

Mr. CONOVER, in reply to the charge made against their party that evening, denied having any connection, direct or indirect, with Tammany Hall, or that he ever received or was offered anything for his influence by Mr. TWEED, and remarked that the purpose of these insinuations was to cause a division in the Republican Party for private ends.

Mr. ANDREWS also denied having been in the pay of Tammany Hall, and scouted all intentions hostile to the Republican Party.

A motion was unanimously resolved that a committee of twenty-one from the different districts be appointed to ratify the State and County nominations.

The proceedings, at 1 o'clock this morning, terminated.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Republican Rally in Faneuil Hall—Speeches by Senator Sumner, Senator Wilson, Gen. Hawley, Dr. George B. Loring and Mr. James H. Harris—An Enthusiastic Demonstration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The Republicans of this city and its vicinity held their first rally of the campaign, this evening, in Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made at Worcester last week. The Hall was not packed, as in the days when the annual election was an annual fight, but it was filled, and the enthusiasm of the assembly was real and sometimes boisterous. It has been a good many years since the people of Boston, or, indeed, of any city within the State limits, have had the pleasure of hearing the voices of both the Massachusetts Senators at the same meeting, and the fact that both were to speak this evening attracted a good many who would otherwise have stayed away. At the hour named for the opening of the meeting Hon. ALBERT J. WRIGHT called the assemblage to order and introduced as the presiding officer of the evening Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, who was received with prolonged applause and hearty cheers. On taking the chair he addressed the meeting as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In opening this meeting to-night I am impressed by one thought, which I would have uppermost on the minds of the people. It is the necessity of incessant, persevering activity in support of republican principles, and of the party which maintains them. And here let me say, that republican principles cannot be adequately supported without supporting the Republican Party. There is no issue justifying opposition to the Republican Party—which, if it fails to do all that good men desire, yet does more than can be accomplished through any other political organization. Therefore do I say—Stand by the Republican Party. Make it united and vigorous. There must be no hesitation, or listlessness, or desertion. Our majorities in Massachusetts are large, but so are our responsibilities. From the historic character of the Commonwealth—from the position it has occupied in the warfare with slavery, and from its fame as the home of ideas, we cannot afford to be sluggish or indifferent; nor can we break up into disjointed squads. It is not enough if we give a majority sufficient to elect our candidates. We must make the majority commanding, controlling, so as to be an example and a power in the land. Massachusetts ideas and interests are to be maintained, not merely here at home, but in the nation. Besides State officers, we choose, at this election, members of Congress and a Legislature which will elect a Senator of the United States. Therefore must we regard our duties to the nation, the first of which is to make Massachusetts the bulwark of the national cause. I know no good reason why Gov. CLAFLIN should not be reelected unanimously, or at least without opposition outside the Democratic Party, which is against him more from force of habit, I take it, than anything else. As for others who do not assume the name of Democrats, they can find no excuse of habit in voting against him. Then comes the Republican candidates for Congress, who, like the Governor, are entitled to your best support. Faneuil Hall is now thronged with the constitutents of Mr. HOOPER and Mr. TWICHELL, who know their services, so that my testimony is not needed. I will only say, fortunate the district with representatives having their character, ability and business capacity. In choosing a Legislature you will not forget my colleague, with his life-long devotion to the slave, his hard work against the rebellion and his practical labors everywhere. I would add one further word in reply to those who insist that the Republican Party has done its work and therefore may die. Nothing more absurd. It has done a great and ever-memorable work, but much remains to be done. It has put down a terrible rebellion waged by slavery; it has abolished slavery; it has secured equal rights at the ballot-box and in Courts, without distinction of color, and it has reconstructed the rebel States on the solid foundation of the Declaration of Independence. Besides these heroic achievements, which cannot be forgotten so long as men throb in sympathy with human rights, the Republican Party has provided homesteads for the needy; it has built a Pacific Railroad, bringing two oceans together; it has, by honest payment, reduced the enormous national debt entailed by the rebellion, and, at the same time, it has reduced taxation. If a political party is to be judged by what it has done, then may the Republican Party fearlessly ask your vote. But there is another reason for your continued support. The whole work of reconstruction and the establishment of equal rights is still disputed and assailed by the Democratic Party. I might again [illegible], and words of orators, showing how they still hold out. Repudiators of the national debt, they would repudiate all that has been done for the national Union, and for that equality before the law, which is one of our greatest triumphs and safeguards. This is enough. Until this new form of repudiation is extinguished, there is need of the Republican Party. So long as anybody assails the Declaration of Independence, the Republican Party cannot cease its patriotic labors. It is foolish to imagine that this great party, consecrated to human rights, can die. It will live as long as people cherish those sublime truths declared by our fathers, of which it is the representative and guardian. Its special work will be always to stand by the nation in its unity and by the people in their rights. For such a party there can be no decay. Men whom I now address may grow old, but the Republican Party will be ever young.

The speech by Mr. SUMNER was interrupted by frequent outbursts of applause, great enthusiasm being awakened when the names of the candidates were mentioned.

SPEECH OF GEN. HAWLEY.

At the close of his remarks he introduced Gen. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, who was warmly received, and spoke in substance as follows:

We are here to-night to show why you should vote for the Republican Party. This party is now in power and will continue to hold its position. I look to their party platform and to their Press. I should not look to Massachusetts for these facts, for the Democratic Party has been so much in the minority here that it has not adapted itself to the tasks of the people. I should naturally and justly look to the Democratic Party in New-York for answer to these questions, and to the platform of the party there, because the Democracy in this State have accepted the New-York platform. They say the present Federal Administration fails to command public confidence. The country generally rests in comparative quiet, and why? Because there is a general respect for the Administration and confidence for its future. The resolutions of the New-York platform declare further that the Republican Party is unable to manage wisely the financial affairs. I simply point to the effect of the present foreign war on the price of gold, to the credit of the country abroad, and to the reduction of the national debt. The Democracy continue to ask for an abolition of the national banks and an issue of legal tenders, and even would support the inflation of the currency. They would tax the United States bonds, and this in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court that these bonds cannot be taxed. The Republican Party, then, having reduced the debt and taxation, having raised the national credit, can be compared with the Democracy which will repudiate the debt, tax the bonds and inflate the currency. We have already stricken off the most burdensome of the taxes. The speaker then alluded to the article in the platform on the tariff question, saying that the policy of the Democrats is to attack existing legislation without feeling obliged to put forth their own projects. If they pursue this policy as announced they are no longer free-traders. He did not believe there was enough in the tariff question to divide the country politically. The Democrats made the first great land grants. The entire American people favored the Pacific Railroad, and the offer of the Government went begging for many a year before it was taken up. He then took up in turn and conclusively answered the Democratic charges of lack of sympathy with Cuba, and recalled that plank in the New-York platform which says that the differences between the parties for the last ten years are all settled.

Loud applause followed the conclusion of his remarks.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

Senator SUMNER having been called away, Judge RUSSELL took the chair and introduced Senator WILSON.

The Senator said he was thankful that we have a party which carried America onward and upward during the last thirty years. We have been right, and the Democrats were wrong every time. Today we have the President, Congress, and the Supreme Court, and we intend to keep them all. The opposition to our principles shall die out in the hearts of the men who compose the Democratic Party before I dare trust the Government in their hands.

Cheers and loud applause followed, amid which Hon. JAMES H. HARRIS, of North Carolina, was introduced. He referred to the Republican defeat in his State, and said the Republicans were confident and hopeful. That election was nothing more than the rebellion over again. The Kuklux Klan extends over all the Southern States, and kept at least ten thousand loyal voters in our State away from the polls. The only political salvation for the South is the success of the Republican Party. It has cost the life of many a Republican to go to the polls and vote. Not a dozen negroes in the State voted the Democratic ticket of their own accord, and if the Republicans succeed the Democratic Party will never receive the negro vote at all. They do not forget when they are now called colored gentlemen, they remember when they were black rascals with no souls. The Democrats hate liberty and the Government of the United States.

Many of the gallery spectators were ladies, who shared in the hearty but orderly enthusiasm of the evening. OAKHAM.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS.

Tammany Republicans in the Twenty-first District Association.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association met at the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, last evening. Mr. WM. H. DE CAMP presided. The hall was "packed" with the friends of the Tammany Ring. Policemen in uniform and in citizens' dress were also present in large force, as were also members of the Fire Department, led by Engineer WM. BANHAM, Jr. The Chairman decided that it was impossible to overhaul the records of the Association for the last nine months to determine who had been elected members, but he held that a man who was previously a Democrat could change his mind in a day, and hence was eligible for membership. Dr. THOMAS, a Police Surgeon, who is a Tammany Republican, offered a resolution to the effect that the removal of JOSEPH S. DEWEY from the Custom-house, is detrimental to the interests of the Republican Party.

Col KETCHUM held that the resolution was an insult to the Collector, and an attempt to interfere with his duties. A vote upon the resolution was called for, and after the yeas and nays were given the Tammany men called for a standing vote. The Secretary persisted in counting outsiders who were on the affirmative side. At the close of the meeting the Tammany Republicans held a disgraceful caucus in regard to the primary election.

Queens County Politics—Mr. C. C. Norvell Nominated in the First Congressional District by the Republicans.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the First Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Richmond, Queens and Suffolk, was held at the Pearsall House, Jamaica, yesterday afternoon. The Convention was called to order by the Chairman of the last Convention, Hon. H. W. EASTMAN. GEORGE F. CARMEN, of Suffolk, was made Chairman; D. W. JUDD, of Richmond, and J. M. CLARK, of Queens, Secretaries. On the presentation of the credentials, it appearing that the delegations of Suffolk and Queens were not full, it was voted that each of these delegations have power to cast the full vote of their counties. F. F. McDAVIS, of Richmond, presented the name of C. C. NORVELL, of Richmond, as a candidate for nomination, making, at the same time, a few appropriate remarks. The nomination was seconded by Col. A. M. WOOD, after which it was moved by N. D. PETTY, of Suffolk, that the nomination of C. C. NORVELL, as the Republican candidate for Congress, be made by acclamation, which was carried without a dissenting vote. Some remarks were made by Mr. NORVELL and by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, after which the Convention adjourned.

Political Brevities.

The Seventh Assembly District Union Republican Association met at No. 106 Sixth-avenue. Col. F. A. CONKLING was elected President. The Executive Committee presented a report naming candidates for election as delegates to the county, Congressional and Assembly Conventions, and the Ward Committee, which was accepted. A Committee was also appointed, consisting of JOHN D. LAWSON, CORNELIUS VAN COTT and JAMES D. RICHMOND, with instructions to confer with other organizations, and to take measures to reconcile the existing differences in the district.

A meeting of the Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club was held last evening at No. 943 Broadway. SAMUEL G. ACTON presided. Action was taken in regard to the primary elections to be held to-morrow evening.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County yesterday nominated Mr. A. W. BARTLETT, of Greenburg, as their candidate for Assembly.

The Fifth Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club elected the following officers last evening: President, Major WILLIAM EDWARDS; Vice-Presidents, Col. Tim. Burke and Major Thomas W. Baird; Secretary, Patrick Kelly; Treasurer, Lieut. Marcellus; Executive Committee, John Shaw, J. Downey, P. Kelly, Lieut. Marcellus, David White; Delegates to Central Convention, Major Baird, Col. Burke, Capt. P. Kelly, John Linsky, Robert Jones.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Matthew T. Brennan Campaign Club was held at the corner of Bleecker and Laurens street, last evening. An attempt was made to expel the President, JOHN O'CAROLIN, and the meeting broke up in a row.

The First District Queens County Republican Convention met at Jamaica yesterday afternoon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, of Flushing, was nominated by acclamation as candidate for Assembly.

It is said that JOHN CHESTER, the Democratic candidate of the First Assembly District of Queens County, has withdrawn.

The Republicans of Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties, comprising the Tenth Congressional District, held a Convention at Sing Sing, yesterday, and nominated Mr. JAS. WESTERVELT, of Rockland County, as their candidate.

A meeting was called last night at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Fourteenth-street, for the purpose of forming a French Democratic Club. Addresses were made by M. E. A. LEGRAND, M. MERCUR, M. ARTOL, M. VILLA and M. STOMP. The complete organization will not be made till the next meeting.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Cox's Resignation—South Carolina Election—Currency Statement—New National Banks—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—It is now understood that the resignation of Secretary COX was tendered two weeks ago, and promptly accepted; the fact that he is to remain until after the completion of his annual report is sufficient to account for the delay in making the announcement. Secretary COX had a long interview with the President this afternoon.

NEW-YORKERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Among the New-Yorkers in town yesterday and today are District-Attorney DAVIS, ABRAM WAKEMAN, Esq., Gen. PLEASONTON and Gen. SLOCUM.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Judge BOND, on the application of the citizens of Charleston, S. C., that city having over 20,000 inhabitants, has appointed managers of election for the several precincts—two for each—one representing the Republican Party and the other the Reform Party. These appointments are made under the Congressional act of July last—amendatory of the Naturalization laws, and for other purposes. The election will take place in South Carolina on Wednesday.

IMPORTANT CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

One of the first cases to be heard in the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, which will open next Monday, will be that of the transfer of tax bonds to purposes of the rebellion by Confederate Governors, and another involving the title to the Old Capitol Prison.

SECRETARY COX.

It can be positively stated that there is no truth in the recent report that Gen. COX has been offered a foreign mission. The question of his successor is discussed, there being many speculations upon the subject, but nothing reliable can be obtained.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AKERMAN.

The friends of Attorney-General AKERMAN are surprised at the mention of his name in connection with further reported changes, and place no confidence whatever in the rumors.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

During the week ending Saturday, Oct. 15, 1870, Acting Controller KNOX has authorized the following national banks to commence business: The First National Bank of Ottawa, Kan.; certificate issued Oct. 10; capital, $50,000; P. E. ELDER, President; R. M. THATCHER, Cashier. The Jacksonville National Bank of Illinois; certificate issued Oct. 10; capital, $200,000; WILLIAM O'REAR, President; C. D. MILLER, Cashier. The Fayette National Bank, of Lexington, Ky.; certificate issued Oct. 10; capital, $200,000; R. R. STONE, President; S. M. HARKER, Cashier. The First National Bank of Decatur, Mich.; certificate issued Oct. 13; capital, $75,000; A. B. CAPLY, President; E. P. HERL, Cashier. The First National Bank of Watseky, Ill.; certificate issued Oct. 15; capital, $50,000; SAMUEL WILLIAMS, President; J. C. HARRINGTON, Cashier.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President today appointed JACOB PARMENTO Collector of Customs at Champlain, N. Y., and H. C. AKELEY for the District of Michigan, the State of Michigan.

THE GEORGIA FAIR.

Owing to the lateness of the season and the time required for the preparation of business for Congress, neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet will be able to attend the Georgia State Fair.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $423,000:

Shipments—Notes	$3,079,728
Fractional currency	280,509
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for National Banks, as security for circulation	343,592,950
And for public deposits	15,981,500
Mutilated bank notes burned	380,909
Total amount burned to date	30,668,518
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	29,370,135
Circulation outstanding at this date	300,262,409
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	507,509

BALANCE IN THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business today were: Coin, $96,131,000; Currency, $25,260,000; Gold Certificates, $12,386,000.

MANITOBA.

Proclamation of Gov. Archibald—His Anxiety to Put an End to Troubles.

Gov. ARCHIBALD, in assuming the government of the Red River country, has issued a proclamation, the main features of which are contained in the following extract:

Whereas, We are anxious to put an end to the unhappy troubles and disturbances which have prevailed in our said Province:

We therefore hereby strictly enjoin and command all our loyal and well-disposed subjects within our said Province to keep and maintain the peace; to aid and assist our Magistrates and peace officers in the suppression of disorder and riots of all kinds; and we strictly enjoin all our Magistrates and peace officers to watch over the public peace and to bring to justice and punishment any and every offender who shall violate the peace or be guilty of any assault or aggression of any kind or nature on any one of our subjects. And we hereby assure all our faithful and loyal subjects of our said Province, that it is our determination to suppress all disorders and disturbances of our peace, from whatever quarter the same may come, and to secure to all our faithful subjects of our said Province protection in the peaceful possession and enjoyment of their rights and property; and we do hereby require and enjoin our said subjects to return to and engage in their usual occupations and pursuits, relying on this our assurance that no person or persons shall be allowed to take the law into his or their hands, or proceed against any of our subjects in any other way than in due course of law.

Canadian Immigration—The Report of the Minister of Agriculture.

The Montreal *Witness* of the 10th inst. says:

"The report of the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada for the year 1869 states that the immigration of 1869 was in excess of the large immigration of 1868, and there continues to be an increase in favor of the St. Lawrence route, as against the inland ports. During 1869 there were 18,630 immigrants who entered the Dominion with the purpose of settling therein, while 57,202 merely passed through it on their way to the Western States; but of the emigrants who landed at Quebec, a large proportion of those who intended to settle in Canada were English mechanics or laborers thrown out of employment by the scarcity of labor in the mother country. During the same year the total sum paid by the Dominion Government in favor of poor emigrants was $[illegible]. The total expenses of the Immigration Service during 1869 amounted to $[illegible]. For the rest, much of the information contained in the report has been anticipated in the newspapers."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY BABES IN THE WOOD.

BY MRS. S. M. B. PIATT.

I know a story, fairer, dimmer, sadder,
Than any story painted in your books.
You are so glad? It will not make you gladder;
Yet listen, with your pretty restless looks.

"Is it a Fairy Story?" Well, half fairy—
At least it dates far back as fairies do,
And seems to me as beautiful and airy;
Yet half, perhaps the fairy half, is true.

You had a baby sister and a brother,
Two very dainty people, rosy white,
Sweeter than all things else except each other!
Older yet younger—gone from human sight!

And I, who loved them, and shall love them ever,
And think with yearning tears how each light hand
Crept toward bright bloom and berries—I shall never
Know how I lost them. Do you understand?

Poor slightly golden heads! I think I missed them,
First in some dreamy, piteous, doubtful way;
But when and where with lingering lips I kissed them,
My gradual parting, I can never say.

Sometimes I fancy that they may have perished
In shadowy quiet of wet rocks and moss.
Near paths whose very pebbles I have cherished,
For their small sakes, since my most bitter loss.

I fancy, too, that they were softly covered
By robins, out of apple flowers they knew,
Whose nursing wings in far home sunshine hovered,
Before the timid world had dropped the dew.

Their names were—what yours are. At this you wonder.
Their pictures are—your own, as you have seen;
And my bird-buried darlings, hidden under
Lost leaves—why, it is your dead selves I mean!

—*Harper's Magazine for November.*

OUR LITERARY LODGER.

"Why, John, what do you think! There's a gentleman here who wants us to let him have lodgings for a week or two."

Such was the piece of intelligence with which my wife greeted me one morning on my return from the station, where I had been to see off a lot of eggs; and though the announcement was a very simple one in itself, the circumstances of the case justified the comical smile with which she made it.

Castledown Dairy Farm was very well as a place of business, but for a person not engaged in its business, it would, in a general way, have been thought anything but a desirable lodging. It was only a mile and a half from Castledown proper, while villas detached and semi-detached straggled out to within a very short distance of it; and when the wind was our way, so also was the smoke from several brick-fields and factories. It was not, therefore, in the best sense of the term, but only in the respect that it was separated from the town and its conveniencies by a number of narrow dirty lanes, that our place could be said to be in the country. To a lodger it would have offered the disadvantages of both town and country life, without the compensating pleasures of either; and even had all this been otherwise, the keeping of a lodger was a thing that had never been dreamt of in the philosophy of our domestic arrangements.

Such being the state of affairs, I was naturally astonished by my wife's information, and could only echo, "Wants us to let him have lodgings"!

"Yes," she said, still smiling; "did you ever?" And then, before I could say whether or not I ever did, she went on: "But come in and see him, for his mind seems bent on it; and he said he would wait for you."

"Why, where have you left him?" I asked; my surprise giving place to alarm, as visions of "clever robberies" and "ingenious methods of swindling" rushed to my mind.

"In the parlor," she answered; and the next instant I was opening the door of that apartment, fully expecting either to find the predatory bird flown, or to take him red-handed in the act of spoliation.

But no! there he sat calmly reading *Bell's Messenger*, and a glance assured me that the cash-box was in its usual place on the top of the drawers, and the other movable goods and chattels of the apartment undisturbed. Nor was the appearance of our unexpected visitor at all in keeping with the popular idea of a burglar. He was not a "determined-looking fellow;" he did not sport "aggrawater" curls, and his dress did not consist of a velveteen shooting-jacket, cord breeches and heavy ankle-jacks. On the contrary, he was a stout, pleasant-looking man, with a plump, rosy, smiling face, and a military-like carriage; he was nicely dressed in a suit of not too glossy black, and upon the whole presented an appearance suggestive of his being a moderately well-to-do commercial man.

It was therefore with a relieved mind that, having returned my visitor's "good-morning," I prepared to dismiss him.

"I understand," I commenced, "that you wish to have a lodging here; but I'm afraid—"

"I know there are difficulties in the way of your accommodating me," he said, calmly gliding into the conversation as I came to a momentary pause; "your good lady has told me all about that, but I think I can put the matter to you in a light that will, in a great measure, obviate these difficulties."

Rightly interpreting the incredulous smile and shake of the head with which I received this statement, he resumed, "I should only require the lodgings for a few weeks, and would not, like most lodgers, require attendance, or to have my meals at stated times, or anything of that kind. The fact is," he went on, lowering his voice, and assuming a confidential manner, "I am connected with a branch of literature, and am at present engaged upon a work which I wish to finish by a certain date. I came into this neighborhood intending to go right into the country; but upon reflection, I think a place near a town, and yet out of the heart of it, would be better; and, as I was strolling by here, it struck me that that upper room of yours, with its little diamond-paned window surrounded by ivy, would be the exact thing for me. I see it commands a nice view, and it is, I suppose, pretty well out of the general bustle of the house?"

Now my hero-worship chiefly goes out toward the literary profession, a small literary lion being greater to me than a larger one of another species, and my visitor's statement touching upon this chord, disposed me to treat with him. But while, on the one hand, proud visions of my being able to point out my little back sitting-room as the apartment in which a great work had been written floated through my mind, I could not altogether get rid of the idea that this stranger might be an adventurer on felonious purpose bent.

It was consequently in a somewhat hesitating tone that I answered: "Well, if under the circumstances you like to put up with such limited accommodation as we can offer you, I shall be happy to place the room at your disposal; but you must excuse me saying that I should require a reference before doing so."

"O, most decidedly," he said, smiling. "I had thought of that, and can refer you to Mr. Harrison, your superintendent of police; he is an old friend of mine, and will be happy to guarantee that I will not afford a case of robbery from furnished lodgings."

"His will certainly be a satisfactory reference," I laughingly answered.

"Well, then," said my visitor, putting on his hat, "we'll consider the matter settled. I'll bring Mr. Harrison down with me in the evening, and as to terms, I'll leave them with you."

In the evening he accordingly returned, accompanied with the Superintendent, who informed my wife and me that Mr. Anderson—for that we found was the name of the gentleman who was to be our lodger for the next few weeks—was a very nice and very clever man, and withal a homely, unaffected one, who would give us very little trouble; an on trial we found that he fully merited his friend's recommendation. He took his meals with us, and was a most desirable table companion. He seemed to know something of everything, and to have seen every variety of social life; he had an entertaining information-conveying style of conversation, and was specially great in apropos anecdote. And while his table-talk satisfied us of his being agreeable and clever, the fact that we seldom heard or saw anything of him, except at meal-times, is sufficient evidence that he gave us very little trouble. Most of his time was spent in the upper room he had himself chosen, and with the view from which he appeared to be particularly pleased, often assuring us, with a quiet chuckle, that it afforded him both amusement and pleasure, though for my own part, I had always considered the view in question a very commonplace one; the foreground consisting of the not particularly well laid-out garden and grounds of a neighboring villa, and the distant view, made up of a number of town-like looking meadows, with here and there a small patch of stunted woodland. In the evenings he would sometimes take a walk about the lanes or into the town; and on Sundays Mr. Harrison or some friend who had run down from London, would come to see him.

"And how is your work progressing, Mr. Anderson?" I usually asked when we met at breakfast.

"Well, not at all satisfactory as yet," he had answered during the first few days, "but I daresay I shall get along better soon."

And so indeed he did; for at the end of a week he replied to my inquiry, "O capitally; much better than I expected. I am getting my information together rapidly, and expect I shall finish in a week or two."

In this general way he would talk freely enough about the work on which he was engaged, but he had never said anything as to its specific character. One morning, on my putting out a feeler on this point, he answered very vaguely, and took an early opportunity of changing the subject, by asking, as he glanced through the open window at an invalid carriage which at that moment passed down the lane, "Who is that poor gentlemen? I often see him being drawn about the lane."

"What that," said my wife, with the elevation of tone and eyebrows with which people tell you of any circumstance they had taken it for granted everybody must have been acquainted with—"why that," she exclaimed, "is the master of Compensation Hall, the garden of which you overlook from your room window."

"Compensation Hall?" said Anderson with a puzzled look.

"Well, its owner christened it Myrtle Lodge," she said, laughing; "but it is known to local fame as Compensation Hall."

"And thereby hangs a tale, I suppose," said Anderson, seeing that my more talkative half was only waiting for the excuse of a question to say something further.

"Well, not much of a one," she answered; "only that the property was bought and the house built with money obtained from a railway, by way of compensation for injuries sustained on their line."

"That makes the popular title of the place a very appropriate one," said Anderson; and then, as it was evident my wife had still something to say, he observed in a questioning tone, "The man was disabled for life, I suppose?"

"Well, he said he was, and indeed appeared to be so until he had secured the money, and then he recovered with amazing rapidity," she answered, relieving her mind of what she had from the first wanted to say; for between us and Mr. Slater, the owner and occupier of Compensation Hall, there was no love lost. As a neighbor he was too much of a Sir Giles Overreach to be pleasant. When he bought his property he wished to include in the purchase one of the fields belonging to our establishment, but, as it was very necessary to us, we refused to give up our lease. For this we incurred the enmity of the aggressive Slater, who shot our fowls if by chance they strayed within his boundary lines, and had publicly announced his intention of "lawing" us if he could get the slightest opportunity of doing so; a threat which in his case really had some meaning in it, for he was, with good cause, fond of going to law, as, unlike most outsiders, he had found it very profitable.

"In cases of this kind," said Anderson, laughingly, replying to my wife's last observation, "the effects of a golden salve are often very remarkable."

"Well, what might appear strange in relation to an ordinary individual, would, to those who know Mr. Slater, seem quite matters of course in connection with him," I said, joining in the conversation for the first time since it had turned upon Compensation Hall and its tenant. "We of Castletown can truly say that he is one of our most remarkable men; and just now he happens to be specially remarkable 'in this connection,' as he has a compensation action pending against the London and Home Counties Railway."

"O, now I see," said Anderson; "it is owing to this second accident that he is in his present helpless condition, or else I was thinking that his recovery had not been such a very brilliant one after all."

"Why, you don't think I would speak of a man who had lost the use of his limbs as recovered?" said my wife, in a slightly indignant tone.

"Well, I didn't know what your ideas on the subject might be," replied Anderson, laughing good-humoredly; "even that might be a comparative recovery, you know."

"O, but Mr. Slater's recovery after he had secured the compensation wasn't comparative," said my wife, falling in with Anderson's slightly bantering tone; "and it was very brilliant, being alike rapid, complete and unexpected."

"Of course I sit convinced," said Anderson in the same light tone; and then turning to me asked, "What sort of a fellow is he in a general way?"

"Well, as I can't say any good of him," I answered with a shrug, "I had perhaps better not speak about him at all."

"Keep your tongue from evil-speaking, by all means," said Anderson, laughing; "but you see it pays me to study character, and it is merely as a student in that line, and from your having spoken of him as a remarkable man, that I asked what manner of man this Mr. Slater is; and looking at the matter in this light, I do not think there can be any harm in discussing him."

As I had no objection to offer to this view, we accordingly did discuss my neighbor at considerable length, though the substance of our discourse may here be more briefly put in narrative form.

Mr. Slater was a man of whom it might be said, with literal truth, that he was much better known than respected, the general opinion regarding him being that, though he might not in a legal sense be a criminal, he was, in point of fact, something very like a scoundrel. Even his friends were fain to confess that he was a sharp blade and not given to stick at trifles; and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that

> "He knew himself a villain, but he deemed
> The rest no better than the thing he seemed."

He constantly asserted that the only way to get on in the world was to do everybody, and take care that nobody did you; and he put his principle into practice with a degree of consistency worthy of a better cause. He had come a stranger to Castletown eight years before the time of which I am writing, and set up as a provision dealer: and it is only fair to say that he conducted his business in an energetic go-ahead way that soon brought him a good share of custom. When he had fairly settled down in the town he devoted himself to local politics, and having first distinguished himself in municipal affairs, he succeeded in establishing himself as the leading resident election agent of one of the great political parties. At the first parliamentary election that took place after he had attained this position, he was strongly suspected of having acted upon his principle of doing everybody by sticking to the lion's share of a large sum that had been intrusted to him for the purposes of bribery. But on the Castletown *Chronicle* publishing a 'scathing' leader upon his conduct in this matter, he had "lawed" the proprietor for libel, and those who could have proved the case of the paper not daring to come into the witness-box, the imprudent proprietor was cast in £100 damages and the costs of the action. Stung by the ingratitude of his party, in attributing their defeat upon this occasion to his having pocketed the money that was to have convinced the free and independent electors of the superior fitness of their (the party's) candidate, Mr. Slater, at the succeeding election, turned round, and though he failed to place the party on whose side he then fought at the head of the poll, he gave them such information as subsequently enabled them to unseat the candidate who did head it. By this time Mr. Slater's character was too well known for it to be supposed that he "ratted," and gave service and information to his former political foes, without receiving some substantial consideration; but people were now very cautious what they said on this subject, and the *Chronicle*, when alluding to it, was discreetly vague and general. But though, owing to these circumstances, no lawsuit arose out of this second election, Slater shortly afterward achieved a notable triumph in the way of "lawing," as he actually gained a verdict against a local solicitor who had made some uncomplimentary, and, as it proved, legally libelous, remarks anent a purchase of house property in which, though Slater acknowledged, or rather boasted, he had "bested" a poor widow, he had not been guilty of absolute fraud. Later had come the successful compensation action of which my wife had spoken, and now he had a similar action pending in which he had laid his damages at £5,000. So that, all things considered, I think I was justified in regarding Mr. Slater's threat to "law" me as no meaningless one: while Castletown in general was equally justified in regarding him as one of its most remarkable, if not most creditable, men.

After this semi-confidential conversation, Anderson and I got upon more familiar terms, and on the following Sunday evening he asked me to join him for an hour in his own room. He was in his best conversational vein, and sometimes while talking he would pace up and down the room, occasionally pausing for a moment to take a look out through the open window. During one of these pauses he suddenly turned to me, softly exclaiming:

"By Jove, you were right in saying your neighbor was a remarkable man! Just look here."

Approaching the window—which has already been incidentally mentioned as overlooking the garden-grounds of Compensation Hall, the boundary-wall of which was on this side only separated from our house by a narrow lane—and following the direction of Anderson's glance, I beheld a most astonishing sight. Close under the wall stood Slater's invalid-carriage, while pacing up and down beside it, with quick, impatient strides, was the supposed helpless cripple, accompanied by his medical adviser, a Doctor Mason, who had been brought from London to attend him. I was about to give vent to an exclamation expressive of my surprise, when Anderson pulled me to the side of the window, softly saying:

"Keep in the shade, and don't make a noise; we shall hear something presently."

The Doctor and his remarkable patient were earnestly engaged in conversation, and as the evident excitement and impatience of the latter increased, his voice grew louder. At first an indistinct murmur was all we heard, but as we stood listening, intelligible scraps of their talk reached us. First came a number of impatient exclamations of the "O bother!" and "Don't tell me!" kind from Slater. Then the Doctor, losing patience at something his companion had said, hotly exclaimed:

"Oh, that's all very dashing, but is it safe?"

"Safe!" echoed Slater, with a good deal of contempt in his tone. "Well, it's as safe as I can afford to make it; you're all for safety, but in a game like this you must play boldly as well as safely if you mean to pull it off."

The Doctor made some brief reply to this in a lower tone; and then Slater, pausing in his walk, broke out again,

"Pull it off! why of course I'll pull it off, if you'll only pitch it in strong enough! I shan't get all I ask, I dare say; but if I only get half, it'll be pretty well; and when I've collared the ready over this, I'll sell up hereabout and get up to London once more, and go in for some big thing."

"Well, well, let us hope it'll be all right," said the Doctor; "and now you had better get into your machine again; your man will be here directly."

Acting upon this advice, Slater got into the carriage, and wrapping himself in the rugs was again, to all appearance, in a helpless state when, a few minutes later, the man who had been hired to draw him about came and took him away.

"Well, that beats everything," I said, as we withdrew from the window.

"It's not at all bad," said Anderson laughing; "he ought decidedly to have been an actor; he does the invalid with a naturalness and attention to detail worthy of a true artist."

"There's no disputing his being a clever rogue," I said indignantly; "but the railway company ought to be made aware of this."

"Well, they ought," said Anderson, with a cynical smile; "but I would strongly advise you not to say anything about what you've seen; you would be no match for a fellow of Slater's stamp, and if you interfered, you would probably only give him an opportunity of subsequently 'lawing' you, without in the least damaging his present case."

Upon reflection I was brought to acquiesce in this view of the matter, and so concluded to be silent respecting the scene I had witnessed.

On the following Wednesday Anderson took a friendly leave of us, saying that he had finished his work so far as he could do so at present. For a week after his departure he was a constant theme of conversation with my wife and me; but at the end of that time he and all other topics were driven into the background by my receiving a subpœna to appear as a witness for the defendants in the case of Slater *vs.* the London and Home Counties Railway. I supposed that the company had got some inkling of Slater's general character, and was summoning me by way of trying to show that he was a litigious, overreaching, and not over-scrupulous character; and, so far, I would not have cared. What weighed unpleasantly upon me was the garden scene. Should I be justified in withholding my knowledge of it? And, on the other hand, should I be believed if I told it, not being able to bring forward Anderson to corroborate my evidence, and the fact that I was at enmity with Slater well known? On carefully considering these matters, I came to the conclusion that I would just let things take their course, answering whatever questions were put to me, but volunteering nothing.

Three weeks later the Castletown Assizes commenced, and Slater's was one of the first cases that came on. The counsel opened the plaintiff's case in a very able speech, the gist of which was that his client had lost the use of his limbs—his medical attendant feared permanently, as he had reason to believe the spine was injured; and that when this calamity, his agony of mind, medical expenses, losses in trade, and the necessity of having to dispose of his business at a sacrifice, in consequence of not being able to attend to it—when all this was considered, the counsel put it, the fact that Slater had laid his damages at only £5,000, proved him to be one of the most considerate of men. Evidence in support of this statement was given by Slater's servants, shopmen, and the doctor; the latter only being cross-examined, when it was elicited that he was not in general practice, and had never been in much practice. He could not swear that the plaintiff would never regain the use of his limbs; but, after some clever fencing, he *did* swear that he had for the present quite lost the use of them.

The counsel for the defendants commenced his speech by saying, that in cases of this class there was often great exaggeration as to the nature and extent of the injuries sustained; but that in the present case he should be able to show that there had been something much worse than mere exaggeration. The defendants, he stated, having discovered that the present plaintiff had also been the plaintiff in another case of this kind, in which the subsequent physical results were altogether at variance with the personal evidence as to the character of the injuries received, had considered it right to set a watch upon his movements. That they were amply justified in such a proceeding the results—as they would be brought out in evidence—would fully demonstrate. "The first witness I will call," said the counsel, as he sat down, "will be Inspector Gordon, of the London Detective Force."

When the celebrated detective was named, a murmur of mingled surprise and expectation arose in all parts of the Court, and even the barristers seemed to share in the general excitement. The word was passed for the Inspector, who presently entered the witness-box, disclosing to the view of the general body of the spectators a quiet-looking middle-aged man, with nothing particularly striking in his appearance; and to me the astonishing fact that Inspector Gordon and my late lodger were one and the same person.

"It's Anderson!" I involuntarily gasped, as he stepped into the box; and on the subsidence of the indignant "hush" which this excited, he gave me a glance of recognition which dissipated any lingering idea that I still entertained of this being a case of mistaken identity.

All was now as clear to my mind as it has probably before now been to the reader's. Gordon had been intrusted with the case; and recognizing in Slater a gentleman, who, under his real name of Watson, had some years before been through his hands for robbing his then employer, a large provision merchant, he determined to watch him closely. He had selected my house as his post of observation, and, as he put it, "taken my measure" from what Mr. Harrison had told him. He had discovered that the seeming cripple was in the habit of taking strong exercise when his family and servants were at church; and his (Gordon's) Sunday visitors had been the solicitor, doctor, and other officials of the company, to whom he showed the curious "garden scene," one performance of which has been described. The evidence that Slater had been shamming was conclusive, and it need scarcely be said that he lost the case. It was generally thought that the railway company would have prosecuted him and his doctor—whom Gordon also recognized as a person who had been in "trouble," but they took no further proceedings in the matter, and as soon as possible after the trial my remarkable neighbor sold Compensation Hall, disposed of his business, and left Castletown to return to it no more. During the joint-stock mania, which set in about this time, rumors reached us of his being actively and profitably connected with some of the largest of the bubble schemes concocted during that period.

"Well, I only equivocated after all," said Gordon, laughingly, replying to some remarks made by my wife when he came to see us the day after the trial. "I am connected with a branch of literature—that, to some people, interesting branch the police intelligence. And I didn't say that I was engaged upon a book, but a work; though I might, without any great stretch, have called it a novel; for, as you know now, it was connected with a criminal scheme, a detective and a rather sensational trial; and most novels nowadays are made up of that sort of thing."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

LONGFELLOW'S TABLE TALK.—He spoke of ALEXANDER SMITH and his City Poems, and of GILFILLAN'S early recognition of their author's genius, and expressed deep regret at SMITH'S premature death. AYTOUN he knew chiefly by his *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers.*" TENNYSON, he said, was exceedingly popular all over America. He showed me a beautiful copy of the Laureate's works that stood among the books on his study table. He spoke of GEORGE MACDONALD, and of Dr. JOHN BROWN, whose *Spare Hours* (Horæ Subsecivæ) was much admired. "But he is best known," he said, "by some of his shorter pieces. 'Rab and his Friends' is everywhere."

Speaking of international copyright law, he said, "We have done all we could to get such a law passed. You would gain by it even more than we. The difficulty lies with the lower class of publishers and book-sellers here. They cry out against it. But houses like FIELDS' are strongly in its favor, and have lent all their influence to obtain it. My own idea," he added, "is this: Any copyright taken out on the one side should hold on the other; and whenever it expires on the side on which it is taken out it should expire on the other. This, I think would cover the whole ground, and would avoid all difficulty arising from the different lengths of time for which copyright is granted in the two countries."

Of newspapers and journals he said: "Ours are not equal to yours. We have no such classic writing here as you have in the *Times, Spectator* and *Saturday Review.* But our standard is rising."

Speaking of the war, he said, "When the Marquis of LORNE was here, I asked him why the English aristocracy were so exultant over the split of our Union. The Marquis said it was the instinct of caste. He was the first nobleman I met, who perceived, or at least, confessed the truth. I was surprised to hear the confession even from him."

He looked at some photographs that I happened to have with me. On coming to CRUIKSHANK'S, he said, sadly, "How changed he is since I first met him at the door of DICKENS' house. It makes me feel old to look at him." He admired a picture of THOMAS CARLYLE, taken by ELLIOT & FRY, but was amused beyond measure at the philosopher's appearance in the handsome cloak which the artist had thrown over his shoulders to give effect to the picture, and over which the face of SARTOR RESARTUS appeared, wearing an expression of ludicrously doleful resignation.

Speaking of *Hiawatha* and the Indians, I told LONGFELLOW how much I preferred the Indian of romance to the Indian of reality, as far as my experience of him had gone.

He said, "You see no true specimens now. They are all degenerated by contact with white men and by rum. I doubt if there is a pure uncontaminated Indian left on this continent."

He said that the correct pronunciation of Hiawatha was "Hea-wah-tha."

When I spoke of *Evangeline*, but expressed my doubt if the hexameter would take root in English soil, he said, "I don't know; I think it will. It is a measure that suits all themes. It can fly low like a swallow, and at any moment dart skyward. What fine hexameters we have in the Bible—'Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them.' And that line—'God is gone up with a shout, the Lord with the sound of a trumpet!' Nothing could be grander or finer than that!"

"When I wrote *Evangeline*" he added, "friends here said, 'It is all very well, but you must take an English metre; that hexameter will never do.' But my thoughts would run into hexameter. However, to please them, I translated some passages into heroic measure; but they agreed, when they heard them together, that the hexameter was best." But whatever might be thought of classic measure for new poems, HOMER and VIRGIL ought, if possible, he said, to be preserved in their native hexameter. Attempts to modernize HOMER, and put him into English metre, were apt to become absurd. It was like putting a statue in crinoline, or converting Achilles into a modern gentleman.—*The Americans at Home, by David Macrae, Edinburgh.*

INTELLECTUAL CONDITION OF ECUADOR.—Prof. ORTON does not give a very encouraging account of the intellectual condition of Ecuador. He says: "Ecuador boasts one university and eleven colleges, yet the people are not educated. Literature, science, philosophy, law and medicine are only names; there is not a single book-store in the City of Quito, and there are only four newspapers published in the whole of the Republic. In the schools the pupils study in concert aloud, Arab fashion." Yet Prof. ORTON adds that Chili has thought it worth her while lately to sign a convention with Ecuador, "for an exchange of literary productions!"—*Nature.*

VILLAGE POLITICS IN FRANCE.—Active political preferences the peasant has none. To his monotonous life of labor the substitution of one ruler for another makes very little difference indeed. Here and there, as in Champagne, the "Napoleonic legend" still flourishes, just as Orleanism survives in the commercial towns; but the peasant will not expend a sou for the Imperial dynasty any more than the merchant will raise a hand for the Count of PARIS. What, however, Napoleonism has done for his political education is to arouse in his mind an intense aversion to being governed by the towns. Power has for twenty years rested on the votes of the peasantry, and the peasant can hardly like to see his work overthrown by an *émeute* in the streets. A Republic means the rule of the shopkeeper, and he hates and envies the shopkeeper. Above all, it is "a government of lawyers," and meshed, as he commonly is, in lawsuits and mortgages, he regards the lawyer as his natural foe. And here he finds himself at one with the sympathies of a class which has still a perceptible influence on rural opinion—the Legitimists. The shabby young Marquis who lounges along the shore of some little Breton watering-place is utterly powerless to obtain what he likes, but it by no means follows that he is powerless to destroy, or at least to induce others to destroy, what he does not like. The Empire was partly of his own making. In his eyes it was a mere usurpation, of course; a mere continuance of the régime of iniquity and fraud which had robbed him and his ancestors of their rents since '89. But still he never repented having helped to make it. In the first place, it made Paris brighter and pleasanter, and his month's fling in Paris is the holiday for which the young Marquis scrapes and starves during the rest of the year. And, in the second place, its hand lay very heavily on the classes who robbed him and his—the *bourgeoisie* and the *ouvrier*—the Dantons and Marats and Robespierres of whom he believes the Republican Party to be composed. He could pardon very much to the man who had, to a certain extent, avenged his wrongs, and who had been clever enough to trample under foot the democracy that had ridden over the necks of his ancestors. This was what the Marquis meant when he took his cigarette from his lips and assured you that the Emperor was "très-intelligent." To a Legitimist of this sort the proclamation of a Republic is simply the getting up again of a foe whom he had for the last twenty years seen on the ground with immense satisfaction. He can hardly help being irritated, and, slight as his direct influence is, he can manage in some degree to communicate his irritation to the peasant. The life of the peasant is chained to his bit of land; he is a proprietor, not a politician. Proclamations about a federation of the Latin peoples, declamations against the penalty of death, the rhetoric of VICTOR HUGO, the logic of JULES FAVRE, are all without the slightest meaning or interest to him. So long as those gentlemen of Paris like to amuse themselves with these, he is not likely to stir. So long as his bit of land is safe, Republic or Empire is alike to him. But for twenty years he has been assiduously taught that a Republic means peril to property. To him the red flag means pillage, and, though GAMBETTA has managed for the moment to put it aside, it waits its turn to supersede the tricolor. LOUIS BLANC is a polished and gentlemanly man to those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance in London, but the peasant of France has not had that pleasure, and to him the reappearance of LOUIS BLANC means the reappearance of Communism.—*Saturday Review.*

AN AUTUMN SONG.

Below the headland with its cedar-plumes
A lapse of spacious water twinkles keen,
An ever-shifting play of gleams and glooms
And flashes of clear green.

The sumac's garnet pennons where I lie
Are mingled with the tansy's faded gold;
Fleet hawks are screaming in the light blue sky;
And fleet airs rushing cold.

The plump peach steals the dying rose's red;
The yellow pippin ripens to its fall;
The dusty grapes, to purple fullness fed,
Droop from the garden wall.

And yet, where rainbow foliage crowns the swamp,
I hear in dreams an April robin sing,
And memory, amid this Autumn pomp,
Strays with the ghost of Spring.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS PERE.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS is a living refutation of those prejudices which would necessarily condemn people of color to intellectual inferiority.

As a writer and as a man, he has won celebrity with a public which is, on some accounts, the most difficult in the world, and moreover has "worn it won" much longer than is usual at Paris, the most fickle of cities. As a dramatist his name will live, if not by its intrinsic merit, at least as personifying a curious period in French theatrical history—a period of literary revolution corresponding in some respects to the political revolution at the close of the last century. As a writer of prose fiction—under this head most of his books of travel, his *Impressions de Voyage*, must be classed with his romances—he has been read and admired (in spite of his sins against style and truth) throughout Europe and this country. In the book trade no name of modern author has had a higher marketable value than his; while enlightened critics, who lament that he has abused his talent in a shameful variety of ways—especially by degrading literature into a mere trade, and a trade not carried on any too honestly at that—are still ready to acknowledge the decidedly remarkable talent which he has evinced. Carrying into private life the same restless activity which is manifest in his career as an author, he has been able, as a dashing brilliant character, to astonish society incessantly for years; and Parisian society, accustomed as it is to singularities no less multiplex and changeful than the figures of a kaleidoscope, is by no means easily astonished. Yet this person, so distinguished as a writer and a man, belongs to a race that is generally considered by us incapable of those distinctions in literature and society which he has gained, and which public opinion here puts pretty effectually beyond its grasp. ALEXANDRE DUMAS is of mixed blood, the son of a mulatto. His father, Gen. ALEXANDRE DAVY DUMAS, natural son of the Marquis DE LA PAILLETERIE, and a negress, was a native of San Domingo. He was the first colored man who ever reached the grade of General in the French Army. Entering the service in 1786 as a simple dragoon, he rapidly rose by successive promotions till he became General of Division, in 1793. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of Italy and in the campaign of Egypt. Returning from the latter country to France for the sake of his health, he was forced by a storm to put in at Tarento. Here he was seized by the Sicilian Government and thrown into the dungeon, where his numerous wounds festered for two years. Upon his release he was obliged to leave the service, and retiring to Villers-Cotterets, a small town in the Department of the Aisne, he dragged out a languishing existence there until he died in 1807, poor, honest, and regretted by the whole army on account of his noble character and heroic bravery.

It is in this little town of Villers-Cotterets that ALEXANDRE DUMAS was born on the 24th of July, 1803. DUMAS, in the preface to one of his works, has given an autobiography, in which he describes, in his own peculiarly animated manner, the early years of his life. His education was sadly neglected; his mother, who loved him passionately as her only hope, for she was without fortune and had but this son and two daughters, could never bear to be separated from him. He learned little therefore from books, except a few scraps of Latin taught him by the indulgent curate of the parish, who also instructed him in the art of stringing French rhymes together. "As for arithmetic," says he, "three school-masters had successively abandoned the attempt to put the first four rules into my head." By way of compensation, however, he adds, "I possessed the physical advantages which a country education gives; that is to say, I mounted any horse, I used to walk twelve leagues to go and dance at a ball, I was skillful enough in the use of the sabre and pistol, I played tennis like St. George, and at thirty steps I rarely missed a hare or a partridge."

Such were the resources of the young DUMAS when he completed his twentieth year, and learned from a conversation with his weeping mother that after all they had was sold to pay their debts, their remaining fortune would be only two hundred and fifty-two francs, not of interest, but of principal—their all. At least so DUMAS says in his autobiography, although he may perhaps be suspected of having somewhat "dramatized" the history of this affair; for it has been suggested that his mother, being the widow of a general officer, must have received a pension, and therefore could not have been so nearly destitute as her son represents her. However this may have been, the result of the conversation was the departure of ALEXANDRE with the fifty-two francs, which arrived at Paris untouched, for he informs us that before setting off he played a game of billiards with the diligence conductor, and winning enough to pay his fare, saved that much upon his little treasure.

Before he had time to spend the whole of his fifty-two francs he was fortunately installed as a copying clerk in the Secretary's office of the Duke of ORLEANS, with a salary of 1,200 francs a year. This piece of good fortune was owing to a letter of recommendation which he bore from an influential voter to Gen. FOY, the Deputy from his department. Scarcely seated at his desk, ALEXANDRE DUMAS resolved while living by his penmanship to live some day by his pen, and bethought himself seriously of repairing his neglected education. It was at this period that he formed those habits of night labor, which he has since retained, and by which he has been able to mystify some of his acquaintances, who, from seeing him almost as idle as they in the daytime, cannot understand when or how he accomplishes so much. Occupied eight hours during the day at the office, and forced to return there each evening and remain from 7 till 10 o'clock, the nights alone were at his disposal. Soon he takes it into his head to write a tragedy. When it is written he wishes to have it played. He addresses himself to the learned and gifted M. NODIER, whom he does not know from Adam, and begs to be recommended by him to M. TAYLOR, Royal Commissary of the Theatre Français. M. NODIER hastens to comply with his request. M. TAYLOR receives him kindly, introduces him to the committee, and his tragedy is accepted without opposition. It is true that it is not immediately acted. It is true that DUMAS' efforts to bring about this desired event interfere so seriously with his duties at the office that his superiors, in their dissatisfaction, withhold the accustomed gratuity at the close of the year.

But why should he complain of that? These officials were not bound to discover his talent, and in any case what they needed for their purposes was not a dramatist, but an assiduous copyist. However that may be, M. DUMAS, tired of waiting for the representation of "Christine," makes up his mind to write "Henry III." As soon as it is presented, the drama is played. The Duke of ORLEANS engages the whole of the first gallery, and, accompanied by a battalion of Princes, Princesses, Dukes, Duchesses, Ambassadors and Generals, comes himself to witness the triumph of his copyist. It was a triumph. The next day the unknown young man found himself suddenly transformed into a great personage—into an immortal genius. CORNEILLE and RACINE are *enfoncés*—"used up." The receipts of "Henry III." yield 30,000 francs to its author. Feasted and received everywhere in Paris, M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS feasts and receives all Paris in return.

As if giddy with his sudden transition from obscurity to glory, we behold him plunging with ardor into boundless luxury; he wears fantastic coats, flashy vests, sports an enormous gold chain, gives the dinners of a Sardanapalus, breaks down never so many horses and loves never so many women. So brilliant was the beginning of DUMAS' career. Is it not difficult to discern in him a man excessively ill-treated by destiny? Success after success has attended him ever since. As a dramatist, he had for years the advantage of keeping the public curiosity constantly awake, by dint of pushing to its extreme limits the boldness of the romantic school. He has not only made dramas and melodramas, but he has made comedies, drama-vaudevilles and comic operas. A list of his theatrical productions alone would occupy several pages. Yet it would by no means equal in length the list of the miscellaneous works of history and romance and travel which have appeared under his name. About the year 1835 he published some works of this kind, with such great success that he gave the reins to the marvelous facility of composition which he has received from nature. He has written piles of romances, and feuilletons by hundreds; in the single year 1840, he published twenty-two volumes in octavo. He has written with one hand a history which, with the other, as it were, he "feuilletoned." He has published numerous "Impressions de Voyage," having successively put France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, (and particularly Florence,) Sicily, Mount Sinai, and Spain, into feuilletons and volumes—in which everything is to be found, drama, elegy, eclogue, idyl, politics, gastronomy, statistics, geography, history, wit—in short, everthing except truth. Never has traveler out-Munchausened Munchausen more boldly, or with more success. He has also written prefaces and introductions without number.

Unfortunately—not for his purse, but for his style, for his best reputation, for the true interests of the public, in fine—unfortunately, Dumas was tempted by the flattering reception of some of his earlier works in prose to lead the way into the ruinous path by which so many pursue literature merely as a trade, in utter forgetfulness of any high motive or aim. Romance-writing, after its irruption into the journals in 1836, became in France *la fabrication par excellence*—a regular system of manufacturing. Thus ALEXANDRE DUMAS, whose speculations have been conducted on a gigantic scale, has, according to the evidence of the learned bibliographer, M. QUERARD, industriously plied this business at the head of seventy-four collaborators or assistants, turning out dramas, histories and travels, as well as novels, by the wholesale, in such profusion that the market was well-nigh overstocked. He used to order from Paris and forward to Paris from Florence (where he lived for a long time) whole cargoes of literary commodities. When the Roman feuilleton—correctly described as consisting of "fragments of novels continued from day to day," each fragment surpassing its predecessor in the exaggeration of style and incident—was first brought into vogue, the directors of the daily papers almost quarreled in order to secure the assistance of M. DUMAS. Unprecedented contracts were made with him. Some were nearly impossible; and it is not surprising that his alleged failure to comply with them in all points subjected him in 1847 to prosecution. His trial, as well as that of SUE, which took place about the same time, would afford materials for a new chapter in D'ISRAELI'S *Curiosities of Literature.* An idea can be formed of the engagements of the journals with certain literary celebrities, from the single fact that DUMAS agreed to furnish *La Presse* yearly, for five years, with eleven volumes of novels, for which he was to receive an annual compensation of 30,000 francs, or $12,600, on condition of withholding from all other publishers all that he should write, except eighty new works, to contain 226,000 lines, which he was in the course of publishing at the date of his new contract. No wonder that he should employ—he certainly needed—assistance in fabricating a quantity of romance to which not even his prolific genius was equal. It is physically impossible for DUMAS to have written all that has been published in his name. He declared, however, at his trial, that on one occasion he did, as he truly observed, what no other man had done before, and what probably none will do after him—he commenced and continued to their conclusion five separate romances, portions of which daily appeared in five different newspapers. Every word in them all, as he called upon his prosecutors to testify, was written by his own hand. But, after all, does this fact prove that he may not have simply returned, in preparing some of the five romances, to his old avocation of copyist? It was certainly, in any case, a remarkable feat, and as he stated, "a man, two horses and a railroad engine were required each day for the transportation of these manuscripts" from his favorite residence at Marly, which is about twelve miles distant from Paris.

Marly, celebrated for its chateau and gardens, erected by LOUIS XIV., and destroyed at the Revolution, was more recently the chosen residence of that highest of all royalties, talent, in the persons of Mlle. RACHEL, Mlle. ANAIS-AUBERT, Messieurs MELESVILLE, DE KERATRY, SAINTINE, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, and other distinguished individuals. It is here that DUMAS resolved, like the English BECKFORD, to erect a building which should be a realized romance. Few writers have been able, like BECKFORD and DUMAS, to construct with solid materials edifices which might rival the gorgeous castles they have built in the air, and described with the richest ornaments of diction. The chateau of Monte Christo was intended by its owner to be magnificent as that most popular of his novels, from which it takes its name. At the orders of DUMAS, the peculiar difficulties of the position were wholly overcome, and a palace rose as if by magic from the ground. Standing upon a charming spot, which he had caused to be surrounded with water and called the Isle of Monte Christo, the interior of this chatelet was to be decorated like the oratories of Queens in the olden time. In the eastern tower was contrived a little *cabinet de travail*, or study, in which the author might have just room enough for a table, a pen and an inkstand—"all he needs," so says one of his flatterers, "in order to write three feuilletons and two acts a day." Near the table was a golden knob which pressed upon a steel spring that was able to raise and lower the draw-bridge, at the will of the lord of the manor. But this enchanted abode, like the splendid mansion of BECKFORD, at last fell under the hammer of the auctioneer.

The Théâtre Historique, at Paris, was another "creation" of the fertile brain of DUMAS. Ambitious of astonishing the Parisians by his romances in more than one way, he conceived the idea of a theatre where not only his plays, but even his novels, thrown into a dramatic form, might be enacted. In a few months his design was carried into execution, under the patronage of the Duke of MONTPENSIER, and in the Spring of 1847 a large and commodious building, with a sculptured façade and a singularly arranged interior, was finished and opened for the performance of "La Reine Margot." Other novels from his pen have been converted, by the aid of scissors, into dramas, one of which occupied two evenings by its representation in two parts. DUMAS was thus able, like SHAKESPEARE and CORNEILLE, to say, "I write for my own stage."

During the representation of "La Reine Margot," DUMAS was at the zenith of his success. A favorite companion in the little group of smokers that weekly gathered around the Duke of MONTPENSIER at the castle of Vincennes, he was well received at court and in society. "With an insatiable lust for notoriety, he had contrived that his sayings and doings should occupy the gossips of France, and of late," as the *British Quarterly Review* observed at that time, "the author had almost been eclipsed by the éclat attached to the man."

He has of late years peculiarly and particularly identified himself with those personages who were at the time being either the favorites or lions of Paris. Witness, for instance, his connection, and the consequent gossip, with ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.

In person, DUMAS is large, inclining to obesity; skin of a slight yellow tinge, and short, crispy, curling hair. At last accounts he was engaged, in addition to his other labors, upon a comprehensive work on gastronomy, a subject to which for the past few years he has devoted particular attention, he being reputed one of the best *cuisiniers* in France.—*Albert P. Southwick, in the Galaxy for November.*

A REPLY BY CARLYLE.—The curious and "troublesome" style of CARLYLE is said to be quite in contrast with his simple, straightforward way of talking. Hatred of sham is one of his notable characteristics. One evening, at a small literary gathering, a lady, famous for her "muslin theology," was bewailing the wickedness of the Jews in not receiving our Savior, and ended her diatribe by expressing regret that He had not appeared in our own time. "How delighted," said she, "we should all be to throw our doors open to Him, and listen to His divine precepts! Don't you think so, Mr. CARLYLE?"

The sturdy philosopher, thus appealed to, said, in his broad Scotch, "No, madam, I don't. I think that, had he come very fashionably dressed, with plenty of money, and preaching doctrines palatable to the higher orders, I might have had the honor of receiving from you a card of invitation, on the back of which would be written, 'To meet our Savior;' but if He had come uttering His sublime precepts, and denouncing the Pharisees, and associating with the Publicans and lower orders, as He did, you would have treated Him much as the Jews did, and have cried out, 'Take Him to Newgate and hang Him!'"—*Harper's Magazine for November.*

COUNTRY TOWNS OF THE BALTIC.—Side by side with artisans and petty dealers, the same people of authority are infallibly everywhere to be met with; the city pastor, the physician, the district teacher and his colleagues, the council-syndic—learned in the law, who, as a rule, is at the same time a legal practitioner—the postmaster, and, lastly, the noble members and the learned secretaries of the provincial court of justice. Amid moderate professional employment and social family life, the days pass by without variety; visits to neighboring proprietors, hunting parties, and at Christmas the usual journey to Riga or Mitau, afford the only change. The men generally meet at a club, which possesses one reading table, and many card-tables. The women are restricted to family visiting, except perhaps when a carnival ball, arranged with the help of the nobles of the neighborhood, opens the club-room also to them; or when some itinerant company of actors gather young and old to witness their performances. The great distances which separate these country towns one from another, and the complete lack of railways, render these towns, even at present, far more isolated than German cities of the same size and importance. Thrown, as regards their intellectual needs, exclusively on the books and journals which appear in the provincial towns or are suited to their taste, the country towns of the Baltic obtain modern culture only at second-hand. From the scantiness of outward diversion, reading is a more general resource than in the central points of civilization. The impressions received are more lasting, the susceptibility is fresher, and does not incur the danger of becoming *blasé* by continual change; the mind is more richly and deeply developed than in the west, where men live closer together, and each individual scarcely weighs in the scale. During the endless Winter, when forest and field are vailed in a covering of deep snow, and the shortest journey is performed with difficulties such as the dwellers in Central Europe can scarcely imagine, the cultivated classes of the provincial towns, and the country inhabitants of the Baltic shores, are thrown entirely on their own resources, and on the books and music which the bookseller of the nearest large town has selected for them. The worship of great poets and composers is therefore pursued with warmth and heartiness, arising from the feeling that life would be indeed only half-life without the gift of these immortal treasures. People who have never heard an orchestra in their life, to whom occasional Riga performances of "Hamlet" or "Iphigenia" have been their greatest artistic remembrances, now draw their highest edification from mediocre piano-forte arrangements of BEETHOVEN'S symphonies, or from well-thumbed copies of old editions of GOETHE and SHAKESPEARE; and are never weary of kindling their hearts again and again with productions which, in the place of their origin, are scarcely now regarded, because people have heard or seen them till they are tired.—*Modern Russia, by Dr. Julius Eckardt, London.*

A SCOTCHMAN'S SKETCH OF ANNA DICKINSON.—We find the following sketch of Miss ANNA DICKINSON, lecturing on woman's rights, in *The Americans at Home*, the work of DAVID MACRAE, recently brought out in Edinburgh:

She faced the vast audience with a fearless eye, and with the air of one who is accustomed to it. She is pretty without being very prepossessing; is rather small in person, but full of nerve and passion; wears her dark clustering hair cut short; has a bold front; an eye full of dark lightning, an Irish-American tongue, and a tremendous voice that might awaken the dead. Her lecture was on her now favorite subject of woman's rights. She entitled it "Idiots and Women"—taking as her text the law that "all people of the age of twenty-one years shall be eligible to office, and shall have the right to vote, save only criminals, paupers, idiots, and women." From this text she delivered a violent philippic against the subjection of women and the tyranny of men. "Here is a nation," she cried, "that declares that it gains its power from the consent of the governed, and yet never receives and never asks the consent of one-half the governed! Here is a nation declaring that taxation and representation are inseparable, and yet taxing a woman's property wherever it can be found, but for ever denying woman the right to say how this tax shall be expended!"

And what reason is assigned for this? "Most men," she answered, "can give no better reason than the bishop gave for believing in the Bible—namely, first that he was a bishop, and second, that he knew nothing about it!"

She waxed wroth over the law's injustice to women. She cited one case of a man in Connecticut who married a woman worth $50,000 in her own right. This man, first of all, paid for his wedding clothes out of his wife's money, and when he died, (as he did within a year,) willed to his wife the interest of her own money, so long as she remained a widow!

"Some people tell us," she said, "that women influence enough by their beauty. But how about those who have no beauty? Have plain-looking women no rights? Others say, 'Women's business is to look after the house.' If this is your position, why do you not carry the argument to its logical conclusion, and say to the storekeeper, 'Your business is to sell soft goods, therefore you shall not vote?'"

She had some stinging remarks here and there for the male sex—those, at least, opposed to female suffrage. "People say that women are silly creatures, not fit to vote. Well, some of them are," she said. "God Almighty made them so, I suppose, to match some of the men!" When she spoke of the laws that have the effect of compelling a woman to choose between a husband or nothing, she said, as THEODORE PARKER had it, that it was sometimes giving her a choice between two nothings.

Her audience, cold and listless at first, occasionally receiving with an audible hiss some unwelcome personality, soon became interested, and began to laugh and applaud, while Miss DICKINSON, unaffected by any demonstration, bowled along at a terrific rate, pushing back her hair from her excited face, and pouring forth an unbroken torrent of sarcasm, argument and appeal.

A MORNING IN NANTES, BRITTANY.—The traveler who awakes on his first morning in Paris—especially if he be of an economical habit, and lodges in the Latin quarter—is almost inclined to imagine himself in a vast lunatic asylum. He is appalled by a chorus of wierd shrieks and cries, many-keyed and discordant, loud and feeble, far and near; when, looking out of the window, he is surprised to find these startling sounds issuing from hard-featured coster-mongers or dapper little peasant women, who are busily engaged in selling their pears and artichokes, cherries and potatoes. But, in this respect, Nantes quite outdoes the great metropolis; and I observed that, at Nantes, nearly all the hawkers were women, and that each had chosen a sort of strange tune or strain, peculiar to herself, which she sung without change day after day. It would puzzle the most accomplished of French linguists, if he did not have a peep into their baskets, to find out from their cries what they were attempting to sell. These women, who, like the market-people, were mostly from the neighboring rural districts, were usually dressed with scrupulous neatness, their long *coifs* white and shining with starch, and their aprons, fresh from the iron, carefully tied with long, wide strings which fell behind; they had cheerful, hardy, sun-burnt, but rather keen and shrewish countenances, which seemed to say, "Here's for a bargain, and if you don't buy, I'll bite ye!" Peculiarly strange were the cries of the shrimp and sardine women, for the reader need hardly be told that Nantes is the great sardine emporium of the world, that delicious fish being caught in the Bay of Biscay near by.

and preserved by the large establishments of the Breton capital. The sardine women sell them fresh, or as nearly fresh as possible —for so very delicate is the fish that it is necessary to salt it as soon as it is caught; and their cry is a wild, high-keyed shriek, and fairly startles you, it is so seemingly painful. Probably there are no harder-working people in the world than these Breton peasant women, whose cries distract one in the early morning. Usually the wives and daughters of suburban farmers, they aid in the tilling and planting of the ground; tend the crops during their growth; gather the fruit and vegetables when they are ripe; load their little carts or heavy baskets, bring them into town, and go hour after hour over the stony streets until they have completed their extensive round, screaming at the top of their lungs, and gathering a few sous with difficulty here and there; then, their hard day's work completed, trudging back with their carts and baskets to their distant country home. There are such workers in that frivolous and unthinking France, which we are apt, from a superficial view only, to believe wholly given over to indolence and dissipation. When you learn with what patient labor these creatures earn their daily bread, you are no longer inclined to lie, mentally denouncing them for disturbing your morning nap; you will, now and then, spend spare pennies upon their wares, and not regret it; for sympathy with the trials of the lowly ennobles, as well as gratifies, the right-feeling man.—GEORGE M. TOWLE, in *Harper's Magazine for November.*

IN A CUBAN THEATRE

A call for 7 A. M. would hardly meet with a punctual response were such an announcement posted behind the stage-door of a London theatre; but in Cuba the more important business of the day is transacted during the cool hours of the morning, and it does not surprise Roscius of the West Indies when he finds himself summoned to a theatrical rehearsal some three or four hours before breakfast. After that meal Roscius makes up for lost sleeping-time by taking a long siesta till the hour of dinner.

During rehearsal in the theatre I am describing, the doors are open to the public, and, there being nothing to pay for admission, the stalls and private boxes are always well filled by a not very select audience. Gentlemen of color are not inadmissible on these occasions; hats may be worn at pleasure, and smoking is so far from being strictly prohibited, that manager and actors themselves set the example. I am tempted to stroll into the theatre during rehearsal because it is a refreshing lounge after toiling up the stony, hilly Cuban streets, and because I may gather a new fact or two connected with life behind the Cuban curtain from my friend Tunicú, who is a great authority in matters theatrical. Tunicú resides permanently in the building itself, and is paid for taking care of it by night and by day. He is, besides, scene-painter, property-man, costumier, and a good mimic, often obliging the manager by imitating the bark of a dog, the crow of a cock, or the bray of a donkey behind the wings.

The curtain being raised for rehearsal, discloses the whole strength of a very fair company of Spanish actors. None of them bear the conventional air of strolling players. The men are mustached and fashionably attired, and the women, from leading lady to insignificant super, are elegantly dressed. Apropos of supers, Tunicú assures me it is no easy matter to secure the invaluable services of a genuine white for these purposes. A white lady is not to be had for love or money; and when fairies are required for a burlesque, the children of respectable families are sometimes prevailed upon to appear. Male supers are not so scarce: Spanish soldiers may occasionally be hired; and when these are otherwise engaged, a dozen stage-struck youths of good family volunteer their services as chorus, crowd, or army. The important roles of quadruped and agitated water are filled by negroes, who, in Cuba, are, of course, plentiful as blackberries; but when a real black face is required to figure in the performance, it is represented by a painted mulatto, for Spanish law in Cuba is severe, and prohibits the genuine article from appearing on the stage. The theatre opens four times a week, including Sunday, and the entertainment is varied every night. To-day the company rehearse a local drama, a zarzuela, and a farce called "Un Cuarto con dos Camas," being a Spanish version of MORTON'S "Double-bedded Room." A famous actor from Spain is the star of the present season. At rehearsal he is a fallen star, being extremely old and shaky, but at night his make-up is wonderful, and he draws large audiences, who witness his great scene of a detected thief in convulsions. The prompter is seated under a cupola in the centre of the stage near the foot-lights, as at the opera, and his duties are arduous. It devolves upon him to read over the part of each performer in a suppressed tone, and to direct their manner of exit and their position on the stage. He is unseen by the audience, but often heard by them, for the actors have only a faint notion of their parts, and cannot repeat a line at night without having it first hissed at them by their friend at the foot-lights.

Tunicú has much to say upon the subject of censorship of plays in Cuba. A play, he tells me, cannot be acted before it has been first submitted to the Censor, who, empowered by Government, is at liberty to place his red mark of disapproval over any word, line or passage which he may deem offensive to Spanish morality or to Spanish politics. There is no rule attached to this dramatic censorship, and each Censor in every town throughout the island has his own way of passing judgment. Thus, what would suit the politics and morality of Havana, might be considered treasonable and profane at Santiago. A capital comedy is often so mutilated by the Cuban Censor as to be rendered dramatically unfit for representation.

All Cuban buildings are constructed with a provident eye to earthquake and tropical heat, and the theatre is no exception to the rule. The means of egress are speedy and facile, so that in case of emergency the audience may, comparatively speaking, step from their places into the street. On every side are huge open windows and doors, by means of which perfect ventilation is insured. Fire is also carefully provided against, and there is always a small regiment of black bomberos, or firemen, stationed in readiness within the theatre. There are two tiers of private boxes and a gallery. The first tier is but slightly elevated from the pit, enabling the occupants to converse, as is the fashion, with friends in the stalls. Both tiers have the appearance of an ordinary dress-circle, with a low partition to distinguish one box from another. There are wide lobbies at the back, and an ornamental iron grating in front. Like most houses in Cuba, the theatre is without drapery, the stall-seats and box-chairs, which are cane-bottomed, not excepted. The interior of a Cuban theatre is barren as a bull-ring.

Desite my intimacy with Tunicú, I pay my money at the doors before I enter the theatre at night, like everybody else; for in this proud country it is considered humiliating in a respectable person to beg an order or a pass. I accordingly purchase two separate tickets; one for my admission into the theatre, and one for my seat in it; otherwise I should have to stand like the indigent few at the back of the boxes. Tunicú accompanies me for this occasion only, and gives me the names and occupation of most of the audience, whom he seems to know personally. For the matter of that, everybody in a Cuban theatre is on intimate terms with everybody, and there is much conversation between the occupants of the boxes, who are, with few exceptions, ladies, and those of the pit, who are exclusively gentlemen. The señoritas, in low-necked muslin dresses, with a wealth of genuine hair, and with their inevitable fans, form a pleasing frame of fair humanity around the picture of dark coats and white drill trousers in the pit. Their hands are gloveless, and their diminutive fingers are loaded with rings of great value; for Cuban ladies are fond of jewelry, and make a great display of it upon all public occasions. Some of the señoras have brought slave attendants, who crouch in waiting on the ground behind them.

The stout gentleman who occupies that big box all to himself in the centre of the theatre, is his Excellency the President. No Spanish entertainment is complete without its President. The curtain may not rise till his Excellency has taken his seat; the actors may not respond to a call or an encore if the President is not agreeable, and does not flutter the big play-bill before him in token of his acquiescence. The box to the right is the lawful property of the Censor, who, like most Spanish authorities in Cuba, rarely pays for his pleasure. He is extremely affable and condescending with everybody before the curtain, though so stern and unyielding behind the scenes. His daughters, charming young ladies, are with him, and flirt freely with the numerous Pollos, as the youth of Cuba are called, who come to pay their homage. His Excellency, the Governor-General, is enthroned in a wide stage-box, and is dressed in full uniform, covered with orders. His Excellency is accompanied by an Aid-de-Camp and half a dozen bronze-faced, heavily-moustached officers, all of whom are more or less laden with orders, crosses, and other military decorations. In the bend of the theatre are the boxes of the English and American Consuls. But what are those mysterious inclosures with trelliswork before them on either side of the procenium? Those are special private boxes for the use of persons or families who are still in a state of half-mourning, and may not yet expose themselves to public scrutiny. But these boxes are not always occupied by mourners, whispers Tunicú, in great confidence. There are a certain class, he tells me, who wear a kind of half-mourning, which never becomes out of fashion; these are the half-castes, or quadroons, who dare not be seen in public with acknowledged white people. The gallery is as usual devoted to soldiers, sailors and persons of slender means; and in the extreme background are a few benches set apart for the exclusive accommodation of mulatto girls and negroes of both sexes, most of whom are elegantly attired, for colored people are scrupulous in their dress on all public occasions.

After the overture—a medley of Cuban dance music and Spanish fandango, played upon ordinary instruments by black musicians—a big bell, to summon all stragglers to their places, is heard, the curtain is raised, and the performance begins. There is nothing peculiar in a Cuban drama, except that no allusion to political matters is made, and that the profane and immoral are somewhat freely indulged in. The comic players perplex the prompter with inordinate gagging, and delight in personalities with occupants of the orchestra and pit. There is much applause when the comic man shuffles through the charinga—a popular negro dance, difficult of performance, and shouts of laughter are produced in the scene between a Yankee, who speaks very broken Spanish, and a lady who speaks Spanish with the approved Cuban accent. It is an enthusiastic and excitable audience.

The entirely new drama is a complete success, owing to the realistic performance of the famous star from old Spain. That gentleman is on the point of breaking a blood-vessel in his effort to impersonate the convulsive thief; but he is saved by the doctor in the private box, who is suddenly summoned to the actor's dressing-room. This interesting incident makes a deep impression upon the sympathising public, and greatly increases the interest of the drama. Then the curtain is lowered amid rapturous applause, and calls for the infirm player, who is presently led on the stage, supported by one of the company and by the doctor. In the following act, the star astonishes his audience by a vivid representation of a detected thief gone mad, and his private convulsions being still fresh in their memories, many are seen to direct their gaze toward the doctor's box, in doubt whether that gentleman will be required to administer also to a mind diseased. But all conjecture on this point is presently set at rest by the acting madman himself, who is duly restored to his histrionic senses at the conclusion of the play.

An interval of from twenty to thirty minutes elapses between each act, during which the whole audience rise from their places and promenade around and about the theatre. The ladies betake themselves to the lobbies to flirt, fan and refresh themselves with ice sorbetes. The gentlemen from the pit are everywhere. Some are conferring with friends in the grilles, or mourning-boxes; some are smoking cigarettes in spacious saloons provided for smokers; others are in the street drinking orchata or bul, a compound of English beer, with iced water and syrup. The stage itself is, however, their favorite resort. Open doors give access to that mysterious ground from the front of the theatre, and the pit public is thus enabled to wander into every nook and corner, from the traps below to the flies above. The players do not shun their visitors, but rather court their society, for a friend in front is considered a desiderable acquisition, and half way toward a reputation as "favorite;" to say nothing of benefit nights at the end of a season. A small crowd of Pollos waylay the first lady as she leaves her dressing-room. As many as conveniently can enter the leading actor's room to congratulate him on his success and his speedy recovery from the sensational scene. Another party of Pollos chokes the narrow passage leading to the premier danseuse's boudoir, and great is their joy when they catch a glimpse of the gauze goddess as she flutters hurriedly past on her way to the green-room. The stage is thronged with these walking gentlemen, who require no rehearsal or prompter, and whose most attractive performance consists in unbounded cigarette smoking, and in getting in everybody's way. It is a miracle how, in the midst of this dire confusion, carpenters, scene-shifters, and managers contrive to set the stage for another act; and what a scene would be disclosed if the drop were to rise prematurely! Presently a voice is heard to cry, "Fuera!" this being Spanish for "clear the stage;" the big bell tolls, and the audience in due course return to their places in front. The curtain having been drawn up after the drama, a man comes round, like a ticket-collector on a railway, to demand the cards of reserved seats from their holders, and to distribute programmes for to-morrow's performances. Everybody is in turn disturbed and annoyed, for at that moment the low-comedy man is singing a comic parody, in a farce called the "Sexton and the Widow."

But there is a graver interruption than that caused by the ticket-collector. An interruption which affects actors as well as audience, rendering everybody within the theatre walls motionless and speechless. Some ladies are seen to cross themselves devoutly, and are heard to utter ejaculations about Misericordia and Maria Santisima. Every door in the theatre is thrown wide open, and the servants of the establishment stand before them with lighted candles. What is amiss? I look for Tunicú, but he has disappeared. Fire? The black bombero firemen are in their accustomed places, and exhibit no sign that such a catastrophe has occurred. Rebellious outbreak of runaway niggers? I glance at the military box, and find the occupants peacefully inclined. Earthquake? I look toward the doctor's box, and observe that nervous gentleman perfectly tranquil and unmoved. Hark! a tinkling bell is ringing somewhere outside the theatre. From my position in the stalls I can see into the open street beyond, and anon I descry a procession of church dignitaries in full canonicals, the first of whom bears the tinkling bell, while the rest carry long wax candles, the Host, and the sacred umbrella. Their mission at this hour of the evening is that of administering the holy sacrament to a dying man, and as they pass along the streets, it behoves all occupants of houses within the route devoutly to acknowledge the procession as it passes. The audience and actors accordingly kneel and cross themselves while the holy functionaries and their sacrament are in view. One of the ecclesiastical party enters the theatre and glances hurriedly within to see that all are in the approved attitude. I am thankful to find myself doing as the good Catholics are doing, for I know that our visitor has no respect of persons or creeds, and would call me to order without the least hesitation were I incited to rebel. When the religious funcion in the street (all public shows, from a bull-fight to high mass, are called funcions in the Spanish language) is out of sight and hearing, the candles at the door are extinguished, the spectators resume their seats, and the farce funcion on the stage proceeds.—*All the Year Round.*

CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.—CATHERINE DE MEDICIS led the revelries, the fashions and the politics of the age. Her youth had been singularly unfortunate. No friendly voice, no fond or tender counsels, had awakened in her cold heart a trace of filial or maternal love. Her father, LORENZO DE MEDICIS, had deserved by his vices the miseries he endured; her mother was no less unhappy; and CATHERINE, the descendant of the wealthiest mercantile house in Europe, was born penniless and a child of evil omen. It was foretold of her at her birth that she would bring destruction to the city where she was born; the towns-people of Florence would have exposed the infant in a basket to the balls of their enemies. But she was preserved alive, was shut up in a convent, and in the school of MACCHIAVELLI and of Rome learned dissimulation and self-control. Her uncle became Pope, and FRANCIS I., anxious to win the support of CLEMENT, married his son HENRY to the portionless orphan, then a girl of fourteen. But misfortune still followed the child of evil omen. The Pope [illegible] FRANCIS reaped no benefit from the hasty marriage; and CATHERINE came into the family of VALOIS only to be neglected by her husband for DIANA, of Poitiers, and to be contemned by her regal relatives as the penniless descendant of a race of merchants.

For many years she lived powerless and obscure, the nominal wife of a depraved King. Yet she was singularly beautiful. Her brilliant complexion, her large and lustrous eyes, the inheritance of the Medicean family, her graceful form, her hand and arm that no painter nor sculptor could imitate, were set off by manners so soft and engaging as to win the esteem even of her foes. Few left her presence without being charmed by that graceful courtesy which had descended to her from LORENZO the Magnificent; few could believe that her placid countenance concealed the passions, the resentments, the unsparing malice of the most ambitious of women. From LORENZO CATHERINE had inherited, too, a love for exterior beauty in dress or form; a taste for lavish elegance. She shone at tourneys, and glittered in stately processions. From him, perhaps, came that passion for political intrigue that seemed the only vigorous impulse of her placid nature, and for which at times she became a murderess, reveling in the spectacle of her bleeding victims, or meditated and prepared the corruption, the degradation and the death of her own sons.

By some ardent Roman Catholic writers CATHERINE is adorned with all saintly virtues as the guardian and defender of the Church; by most historians she is looked upon as an incomprehensible mystery. Not even her contemporaries could penetrate that chill and icy heart, where no maternal nor friendly affections ever dwelt, where pity and compassion never came, which was dead to the sufferings of others, and even to her own, and discover the secret springs that guided her erratic policy of vacillation and crime. Yet it is possible that the true mystery lay in her boundless superstition. For the common modes of belief she had nothing but skepticism. She toyed with the Huguenots; she was not afraid to cajole or defy the Catholics and the Pope. But before the sorcerer or the fortune-teller all her narrow intellect was bowed in abject submission. Her credulity was, perhaps, the cause of her impassive cruelty. She obeyed implicitly the decrees of the stars; she consulted with awe the famous seer of Salon, NOSTRODAMUS, whose name and writings are still cherished by the lovers of curious mysteries, and whose rude oracles were freely purchased by the noble and great of his superstitious age. She wore a mystic amulet or chain that still exists; she kept around her astrologers and alchemists and possibly believed that, in all her cruelties and crimes, she was governed by an overruling fate. It is probable that a secret insanity clouded the active mind of the French Medea. Yet, at the age of thirty-nine, CATHERINE held in her unsteady hand the destiny of France. —"*The Huguenots,*" by *Eugene Lawrence,* in *Harper's Magazine for November.*

WEAPONS OF THE EARLIER DAYS.—That gunpowder was used by the Chinese early in the seventh century is among the things not generally known. It was in the form of Greek fire, and was mainly used by the Celestials for the blasting of rocks. In the year 668 it was first employed in warfare, though in what way there is no record to show. Judging from other evidences of scientific progress in China at that early period it is not improbable that some rude kind of fire-arm was devised and kept secret among the dwellers within the Great Wall, through the centuries that intervened before the use of gunpowder in Europe. We do not read of cannon being used before the year 1327, when EDWARD III. employed them in his first campaign against the Scots. The French also used cannon in the battle of Cressy, about twenty years later. At that time they were formed of an iron tube, strengthened by large rings of the same material, which being driven on while red hot, formed by contraction a gun of great strength and firmness. In the reign of HENRY V. bolts and "quarrels" were shot from cannon. These were succeeded by stones, and stones in turn gave way to iron bullets. In the meantime hand-guns had been invented. They were introduced into England by HENRY IV., when he landed at Ravenspur in 1471. The invention of hand-guns is ascribed to the Germans, and probably dates half a century prior to their use in this country. A Birmingham gun-maker informs us that at first the hand-gun was a simple barrel, with an uncovered touch-hole at the top, mounted upon a straight stock, and was fired from a rest by means of a match. A few years afterward the stock was bent, and the match-lock introduced. The wheel-lock, an Italian invention, which lessened the danger of firing, was introduced in the reign of HENRY VIII., and continued to be generally used for a century and a half. Fire-arms, however, were not at that period greatly relied upon for the purposes of war. The awkwardness of the guns, together with the great difficulty and expense of procuring gunpowder, led to a prevailing preference for old appliances, and so late as ELIZABETH'S time archers were the strength of the English Army. Sir JAMES TURNER states that the pistol was invented at Pistoja, in Tuscany, by CAMILLO VITELLI, in the sixteenth century, and another great authority, M. DE LA NONE, remarks: "The Reiters first brought pistols into general use, which are very dangerous when properly managed." These Reiters, or more properly Ritters, were the German cavalry who gave such ascendency to the pistol as to occasion in France, and subsequently in England, the discontinuance of the use of the lance. Bayonets were first made at Bayonne about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Poniards were the earliest weapons of this class, and were made with wooden handles fitting to the bore of the gun. A socket, by which it was fixed on the muzzle, was added subsequently, and in this improved form bayonets were used by the French in the reign of WILLIAM III., to the intense astonishment of our Twenty-fifth Regiment of Foot. The flint lock is of Dutch origin, and was invented in the reign of CHARLES II. It has undergone little essential alteration until within the last thirty years, during which latter period its modifications have been numerous and important. Oddly enough, the idea of igniting gunpowder by the application of a fulminating substance first occurred to a clergyman, Rev. Mr. FORSYTH, in the year 1807. Although the subsequent experiments of Mr. FORSYTH did not succeed according to his expectations, the idea set other minds to work, and a few years later one JOSEPH EGG invented the percussion cap. This was in 1816; but; strange to say, it was not until 1839 that they were used in the military service of England, and they were not adopted by the French until the following year. It is popularly supposed that the rifled barrel is a modern invention. This is a mistake. Barrels were grooved by the Germans as early as the fifteenth century, and spiral grooves giving the ball a rotary motion were made at Nuremburg in the year 1620. The Poles were probably the first to use rifles in military service, but it was not until the American war in 1794 that they were placed in the hands of English soldiers.—*The Mechanics' Magazine.*

Disraeli the Younger.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 13.

Looking over a file of the *Transcript*, our eyes fell on the following paragraph under date of Sept. 9, 1847. In view of the subsequent history of the distinguished publicist to whom it refers, it will be found to possess a great deal of added interest today;

"THE AUTHOR OF 'VIVIAN GREY.'—There was a good deal of opposition to young DISRAELI in Buckinghamshire at the recent English elections. But he seems to have stood his ground manfully, and refused to be put down either by demagogue or saint. It is the custom of candidates when the High Sheriff declares them elected, to make their addresses to the electors and declare what they will do. Hisses and groans saluted DISRAELI when so doing; and as he began to speak there were loud cries of 'Oh!' and 'Ah!'—the ejaculators of which DISRAELI denounced on the spot as 'gaping orators,' 'melodious owls,' &c.—'whose most brilliant rhetoric is a bowl, and whose happiest repartee is a hiss,' &c., &c. Further on, a scene like this occurred, (some one in the crowd having bawled out to him 'speak quick!')

"'Speak quick!' retorted DISRAELI. 'It is very easy for you to speak quick, when you only utter a stupid monosyllable. [Loud cheers and laughter.] But when I speak I must measure my words. I have to open your great thick head. [Laughter.] What I speak is to enlighten you. If I bawl like you, you will leave the place as ignorant as you entered it.'" [Renewed laughter.]

This scene is quite equal to some with which our stump orators at the West are familiar. But we doubt whether any of them could have stood his ground better than did the author of *Vivian Grey.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

People whose propensities and social training give them a fondness for beer, will be interested in learning that the hop-vines of the North-west are covered with lice this season, thousands of which are picked off with the hops, and will form an important ingredient in the beer soon to flow into the Eastern market. Whether this will make that inspiring liquid better or worse is a question yet to be decided. There can be little doubt that it will be quite as lively as that produced merely from the vegetable hop, and there is good reason to believe that it will have additional nutritious properties. It might be worth while for those self-sacrificing individuals, the scientists, to take hold of it first, and if, after a thorough trial, they pronounce it to be a wholesome beverage, the rest of mankind can visit the concert-gardens with less misgiving.

We have heard of the peculiarities and eccentricities of "Jersey justice" on this side of the ocean, but the exploits of our comparatively respectable neighbor in the administration of law fall far short in brilliancy of those of its insular namesake which is peopled by the "toilers of the sea." A very respectable old gentleman named TIERNEY had the misfortune, very common the world over, to have a son who chose not to follow in his honorable footsteps, but betook himself to irregular courses, and finally brought up as bad boys are likely to do, before a Magistrate, charged with robbery. The venerable father, sufficiently afflicted, one would think, by the disgrace of his offspring, was banished and the crime recorded against *him* because he did not prevent it, although no evidence was given or required that he was cognizant of the offense at all. The Island of Jersey seems to need light on the principles of justice as adopted by civilized nations.

Men have a variety of ways of testifying their devotion to a great and good cause, or to a small and bad one, as the case may be. The most truly Hibernian of all that we have heard of is that of a company of Fenians in Savannah, who held a meeting a short time ago, and after a long preamble on the charms of old Ireland, and the virtues of her noble sons, adopted a resolution to contribute of their substance for the erection of a monument to the memory of O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S mother. Of the many excellent qualities of that respectable old lady we have no knowledge, any more than the filial Fenians had who adopted this disinterested resolution, and we presume that the funds which Irish laborers must contribute to the Fenian cause or be unhappy, could not be better appropriated. It is certainly better than to have the officers of the Brotherhood appropriate them to their own use.

Inventing derivations for words is a very safe and satisfactory proceeding if the inventor is quite certain that the real origin of the word is not known to more intelligent people than himself. Many a classical scholar has gained credit for profound erudition by the exercise of this kind of ingenuity on the dead languages, but when living tongues are dealt with in the same way there is considerable danger that the would-be scholar will succeed only in exposing his own ignorance. Massachusetts once had a very shrewd political manager in Mr. ELDBRIDGE GERRY, a name not unknown to fame and recorded among the signers of our national Constitution. This astute politician, when his State was divided into representative districts, so contrived the matter as to secure a goodly majority of representatives for his own party. This ingenious and statesmanlike process came to be known as Gerrymandering, and to this is owing a large share of the fame of Mr. GERRY, which has descended to posterity. In a recent number of one of the most respectable of London journals we find an elaborate article on the art of "Jerrymandering," in which we are told the Americans have long been adepts, and which we are also gravely informed derives its name from one "Col. JEREMIAH MANDER," who had "shown considerable ability in the practice." What will the GERRY family think of having their traditional glory disposed of in this manner?

The capabilities of the African race are not half developed yet, but there are some of the duties of good and valuable citizens in which they are by no means behindhand. We are told of an old negro of Mobile, Ala., who stands erect under the weight of eighty-seven Winters, and an equal number of the less rigorous seasons, in the proud consciousness that in that comparatively moderate period of time he has become the husband of seven wives, and the father of forty-one children. There can be no doubt that one of the wants of a great country is a supply of efficient fathers, and that *Benedick* was quite correct in his conclusion that the world must be peopled, but at the same time there should be a limit to this sort of thing, and we are of opinion that the "inferior race" has reached quite a satisfactory development in this direction, if this Mobile patriarch be accepted as the standard.

If it were not for the many interesting traits of character exhibited by dogs, snakes, fishes and other intelligent subjects of the animal kingdom, our story-tellers would be deprived of an invaluable store of material. The latest "remarkable dog story" appears in an Iowa paper. It would appear from the "faithful chronicler's" narrative, that a teamster of Davenport possessed a watch-dog, whose strong, though wayward affections, proved fatal to all his worldly prospects. To make use of a new quotation, "he loved not wisely, but too well," and the object of his attachment was one of his master's horses. Whether these two noble animals were wont to hold sweet communings together in their unromantic stable, or whether the sentimental canine, for lack of a common language, "never told his love," we cannot know, but true it is, that, when the horse died, "only a few short weeks ago," his ardent adorer refused to be comforted, and laid down by the cold corpse and died of grief and starvation.

The Prussian officers around the battlements of Metz seem to find time and opportunity for the joyful occasions of this life, and even think of marrying and giving in marriage amid the scenes of carnage and slaughter. A very pleasant little episode is related of Lieut. VON PAPEN, of the Fifteenth Infantry, who received a severe wound at the battle of Gravellotte, on the 18th of August. The news reaching his faithful betrothed in Westphalia, she immediately set out to attend him in what was supposed to be his last hours. Her gentle ministration, however, rescued the gallant officer from the brink of the grave, and in less than a month from the day when he was struck down in the midst of a terrible battle, their nuptials were celebrated, the military chaplain officiating on the happy occasion. The young Lieutenant is still far from completely recovered, but has found a "kind physician," who will, no doubt, effect a perfect cure.

Notwithstanding the many immunities and exemptions from the rougher responsibilities of life which are allowed to the gentler sex, we have plenty of instances of their aspiring to the loftier sphere into which only masculine spirits can be admitted. It has heretofore been regarded as an altogether hopeless ambition, but there seems at length to be some small chance for the poor unfortunates whom nature neglected to furnish with a beard and the other prerogatives of manhood. The *Dorchester County*, Maryland, *News* says that a daughter of Mr. STACK, of Fredericksburg, recently set out for Philadelphia in male attire. She soon afterward returned home, but refused to resume her cast-off feminine habiliments, insisting, in the face of the incredulity of her own parents, that she was a man. The editor, who tells the story seriously, adopts the conclusion that there was a bona-fide change of sex, which, he says, is attested by the growth of a [illegible], a piece of evidence one would hardly [illegible].

Social standing, rightly considered, is a great thing, and very desirable to have, even for a man occupying an [illegible] position; but while there are so many different standards for judging of a man's standing [illegible], possibly his ability to perform the duties of the office [illegible] quite as good a test of the fitness of his appointment. A citizen of an English town which sets its claim for respectability very high, recently obtained an appointment from the Government, when his fellow-townsmen protested against his occupying the position because he had not what they deemed the requisite "social standing." He was a man of wealth, and no one doubted his abilities or his integrity, but he had acquired his earthly possessions by an honorable career as a tallow-chandler, and finding that a lucrative business, saw fit to retain his interest in it. This seems to have made his social position very slippery, and to have unfitted him in some mysterious way for superintending the weighing of tallow candles and other merchandise at a Custom-house. They have some curious notions in England.

The sagacious magistrates of Nottingham, England, have decided that cutting off a dog's ears is a very slight offense, not because it is not a painful process for the poor abused canine, but because it is "so common a practice." The ground of the charge is supposed to be cruelty, and a learned Professor testified that the ears of the dog are exceedingly sensitive, as one might naturally suppose from the uses for which they are intended; and yet the fact that the offense is common is the reason why it it should not be punished. This is a very peculiar kind of logic, and may possibly be that which some of our own magistrates have adopted. Perhaps the reason why murder and other heinous crimes escape punishment here is because they are such common practices. Suppose this system of administering justice were carried out fully and penalties relaxed just as fast as crimes increase, where would it end? We say nothing of the merits of the dog case, but it is the logic of the decision which claims our admiration.

Women are often accused of not being magnanimous toward each other, but many instances may be found to prove the contrary. A story is told of a lady in the neighborhood of Boston, who was wooed and won by a returned army Surgeon, and soon afterward learned that her husband had had experience in wooing and winning once before, and that his former wife was still living down in Maine. As soon as the lady in question had ascertained these facts, she began a correspondence with the deserted woman, which brought out the whole story, and ended in bringing wife No. 1 up from Maine, where she was living in great poverty, with two or three children on her hands. Now the two wives of the graceless Surgeon are living together in perfect amity, and taking care of the children with equal affection and solicitude. Meantime, what has become of the much-married man the tantalizing story-teller has neglected to inform us.

FINE ARTS.

Effect of the War—New Pictures and Sculpture—Le Jugement de Paris—Specimens by Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Boughton, Tadema, Achenbach, Zamacois and Others.

The war has, of course, had the effect of stopping the importation of French pictures, with the exception of such as were in other countries when communication between Paris and the rest of the world was cut off. It has been rumored that several private collections of pictures were transferred from Paris to Belgium and England soon after the war commenced, but dealers here who were in Paris up to the commencement of hostilities say that it is very doubtful whether any such precautions were taken, as the Parisians were too confident of victory to think such transfers at all necessary. Until, therefore, the hosts now assembled round beleaguered Paris disperse, or are dispersed, French pictures are likely to be very scarce in the market. But if we cannot have pictures, we are, it seems, to have artists. ROSA BONHEUR, GEROME, MEISSONIER, GALANT, SAINTIN, and others of lesser note are already in London, and will doubtless pay a visit to this country. ROSA BONHEUR, we believe, has long contemplated such a visit for the purpose of studying the wild cattle of our prairies, and SAINTIN, who was here a few years ago, has long expressed his intention of renewing his acquaintance with this Western World and its people.

NEW PICTURES.

There are few painters who can invest a simple landscape with the interest which KOEK-KOEK contrived to throw into his. A finer specimen of this master than the one now on exhibition at the Schaus Gallery, in Broadway, it has not been our lot to see, and we doubt whether one exists. Admirable in color and perspective, and truthful in its adherence to the forms of nature, it strikes the spectator at once as a composition of no ordinary merit; and yet how simple it is. A few grand old trees with knotted trunks and spreading foliage, a well-worn path beneath, a few cattle, a peasant girl, a dog, and in the distance a glimpse of sky and mountains, on which falls the radiance of an unclouded sun. The picture, though painted some years ago, is fresh as if just from the easel. In the same gallery is F. WILLEM'S "Le Jugement de Paris." The painter has modernized the story. Enone, telling of her wrongs, says:

"Then to the bower they came—
Naked they came to that smooth swarded bower,
And at their feet the crocus brake like fire,
Violet, amaricus and asphodel,
Lotos and lillies.
On the tree-top a crested peacock lit,
And o'er them flowed a golden cloud."

We have nought of all this save, perhaps, the cloud and the peacock. Instead of the Queen-like Juno, Pallas and Idalian Aphrodite, "fresh as the foam new bathed in Paphian wells," we have three stately court beauties, one dark, two fair, and for "beautiful Paris, evil-hearted Paris, coming from seedy Simois all alone," we have the Court Jester, a little sturdy fellow, all in red. The scene is laid in the court-yard of a palace. The three beauties have just descended the steps, the traditional peacock is perched on the railings, and the jester, apple in hand, is gravely considering to which of the three ladies he shall give it. The dark one is drawn up to her full height, and is evidently of the opinion that there should be no doubt whatever as to whom the apple belongs. The fair one on the right is by no means so haughty or so confident. Between them peeps a face younger, fresher and lovelier than either, and to which we should certainly award the coveted prize were we the little man in red. The expressions are finely rendered. The flesh coloring is perhaps a little cold. The attitudes are natural and dignified, and the draperies, for it must be understood that unlike the goddesses our beauties are fully clothed, admirably painted. The textures, indeed, are rendered with surpassing skill, yet this portion of the picture is, as it should be, subordinated to the more important parts. The painting was intended for the grand exhibition at Paris, but, we believe, was not finished in time. It is an admirable specimen of WILLEM'S style. Very different to this in treatment are two pictures by ZAMACOIS —a water-color, representing a court jester leaning against a wall, and "The Decoration." The first is distinguished by all this painter's well-known brilliancy as a colorist. The second represents a young and handsome man attired in court costume, who has just received a decoration and is admiring it and himself at the same time in a mirror. The color is well subdued. The face is a trifle hard, but the attitude is admirable, and the accessories painted with wonderful skill. Among the landscapes is a fine specimen of JANSEN'S, "The Via Mala," truthful in form and color. In the same gallery we also notice two cherubs' heads protruding from a window, cut in marble by Miss E. WHITNEY, of this City, at present studying in Rome. The idea is a pretty one, and the execution, if not very strong, shows careful and conscientious study.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

On Monday, this gallery, which has been closed for a few days, will reopen with a brilliant display of pictures of recent importation and a few by native artists. Occupying the place of honor is Mr. M. J. HEADE'S recently-finished "Mountain Scenery in Jamaica." The picture is about the same size as that painted by Mr. CHURCH for Mrs. COLT, of Hartford, and strongly resembles it in outline. The treatment, however, is very different. It has none of the striking effects or brilliancy of color that Mr. CHURCH'S picture possessed, but at the same time it is free from some of its defects. The tropical luxuriance of vegetation with which Mr. CHURCH loves to adorn his foregrounds is not here. In place of it we have a few rocks, palm trees, and half a dozen figures, the last somewhat carelessly thrown in. The color, too, is somewhat cold for tropical scenery. The light and shade are, however, well massed, the perspective good, and the general effect harmonious and striking. It is, doubtless, a very faithful and conscientious representation of a scene somewhat difficult to put on canvas. Were the color less subdued, it might be classed as one of the finest pictures produced here this season. In the same gallery we notice a Scotch scene by ROSA BONHEUR—half a dozen sheep grazing on a mountain top. The animals have all the variety of expression and attitude with which this artist knows so well how to invest her creations. Near by is G. H. BOUGHTON'S "Breton Peasant Girls." This is a favorite subject with Mr. BOUGHTON. Two girls, followed by a boy, are just returning from the fields. At the road-side graze a few sheep, watched over by a shepherd and his dog. The faces of all, dog included, are sad, and seem to tell of much work and hard fare. It is, doubtless, a true representation of peasant life seen under its less romantic aspects. The color, as usual with Mr. BOUGHTON'S pictures, is very cold. In quite different style to this is BOUTIBONNE'S "Broken Heart." A young lady, pale and weeping, is lying in her mother's arms. In her hand are a broken chain and locket. The face expresses all the grief of one who has loved and lost. At a piano is seated another lady. The composition has all the brilliancy of color and skillful painting of details which BOUTIBONNE'S pictures invariably possess, but its principal fault lies in the absence of interest shown by the other actors in the principal figure. A lady fitting on a violet-colored glove, by BOUGEREAU, is in his best style. The face is lovely, though somewhat stern and proud. From L. KNAUS we have two peasant children, raking up the grass which the father, who stands on the hill-side above, has just mown. The figures of both children are admirable, and the expression of the girl's face most sweet and innocent. The perspective of the figure on the hill, however, seems to be hardly correct. A moonlight scene, by ACHENBACH, and the interior of a guard-room, by P. C. COMTE, will also attract attention. The details of dress and the attitude of the two sleepy soldiers in the latter painting are admirably given. The color, too, is wonderfully truthful. By PECRUS, SEIGNAC, VIBERT, VON MEYER and other favorites, we have numerous examples. Also one by W. AMBERG—a gentleman and his dog seated in the wood, waiting the approach of two ladies. It has all the depth of feeling and carelessness of detail which distinguishes this artist's works. We must not pass over "Going to Church," by a young Belgian artist, now famous, ALMA TADEMA. His pictures are held at fabulous prices in London, and this is the first ever brought to this country. It represents a lady accompanied by a lovely boy, and followed by her chaplain, entering a church. The expression of religious devotion on each face is finely rendered. From MEISSONIER we have a "Soldier of the King's Guard," stern and handsome and brilliantly attired. SCHREYER sends a large picture representing a horse tied up outside a gypsey's tent, and shrinking from the night wind which blows across the desolate country in the back-ground. It is strongly and broadly painted, but with more attention to detail than SCHREYER usually devotes to his paintings. The expression and attitude of the animal are finely rendered. Above we have but glanced at the most striking pictures. Many others will be found perhaps equally worthy of notice to those we have mentioned, and among them MOSLER'S (a Western artist) "Just Moved." The subject is not a very pleasing one, but the expressions are good and the details well given.

A SUNKEN LAKE.

One of the Natural Wonders of the Thunder Bay Region.

We extract the following from Prof. N. H. WINCHELL'S recent report on the Thunder Bay region:

Sunken Lake, in Sec. 32, T. 33, N. R. 6 E, is a remarkable example of the effect of subterranean erosion. I have before described the lake in full. Suffice it to say that the North Branch of Thunder Bay River disappears entirely in time of low water beneath a ledge of Hamilton limestone. But in time of high water, the mouth of the subterranean channel will not admit the raised volume of water, and after filling the basin of a little lake, which is nearly a mile in length, it passes overland through the channel represented as its bed on the maps. During half the year, however, this channel is one day south of the lake.

During a recent trip up the Lake Huron shore, north of Thunder Bay, it was one of my objects to examine the reported outlet of this river into Lake Huron. On the south side, and near the head of the deep, crooked bayou, tributary to Little Thunder Bay on the north, is a remarkably deep hole in the otherwise shallow bed of the bay. The entrance of this long arm of Little Thunder Bay is disguised by a long, low island which hangs across it. Any one in coasting would be apt to miss it, as I did at first, unless he followed carefully the same indentures of the coast. Having entered the bayou, I directed my man to follow the right bank, or north side, and to return on the south shore. Having entered the bay, we began to coast outward along the south shore. We had left the head of the bayou, perhaps 150 rods, when there was a sudden increase in the depth of the water. The weeds which had covered the bottom entirely disappeared within a space no more than the length of the boat, and the water was as black as at any place in the open lake. The motion the boat had attained carried us over the chasm, and my pocket thermometer told us the temperature of the water was 67° Fahrenheit. As that was the same as the temperature of the shoal water of the bayou, observed a few minutes before, I was disappointed, for I had expected to detect the presence of river water, if it were the outlet of Sunken Lake, by the difference of temperature between the lake water and that of the water rising from the opening. Pushing the boat astern, we followed the rim of the basin round toward the right, and found the descent very abrupt in all places. The shoal water was filled with weeds, which are common in inland lakes and slow and flowing streams, and they were seen to cover the brink and follow down the steep side as far as the eye could distinguish. When the boat reached the east side of the opening, the weeds were seen to rapidly diminish, and they soon entirely disappeared. The brink here was very steep, almost perpendicular, and consisted of sand, with considerable number of fractured shells. Our boat stopped upon the brink at this place, and upon proceeding to make another observation on the temperature of the water, what was our surprise to find that we were slowly drifting away from the opening. It was further observed that we were in motion against the breeze which was passing up the bayou. I was again surprised to find that the temperature of the water was 65° Fahrenheit. This observation was made perhaps ten feet to the east of the opening, and as we were drifting, allowing the boat to continue in motion, the temperature at thirty feet from the opening was 65° Fahrenheit. The depth of the water at the place of these last observations was not more than eighteen or twenty inches, and the bottom was one of clean sand with frequent shells common on the lake beach near the mouth of rivers, but no weeds. Returning to the opening and following the line of shoal water in the same direction, we found that the weeds soon became as abundant as on the other side of the current. The current ceased soon after we passed the most eastward or lakeward side.

The opening is six or eight rods across, and nearly circular, and is nearest the south side of the bayou, about twelve rods from the shore. As one passes over the brink and loses sight of the weeds as they descend so quickly down the subaqueous brink, a feeling of terror comes over the beholder, as if he was about to be precipitated into an awful chasm. Fishermen report that a lead has been lowered 300 feet into its opening without a bottom. I suppose the temperature of the water over the opening is higher than that of the current just east, because of the influx of the heated bayou water, and that the real river water is found just over the sandy part of the brink, and a little further east. It was not until I left the place that I remembered that the temperature of the Thunder Bay River at Alpena, at two different observations, was 55° Fahrenheit. In Winter this is always free from ice, and ducks frequent the place. I have no doubt but this is the real outlet of the north branch of Thunder Bay River, which disappears in the bed of Sunken Lake.

Two Illustrious Soldiers—Uhrich and Steinmetz.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 2.

Two brave soldiers, whose names have been conspicuous in the war, retire this week from the foreground—UHRICH, from Strasbourg, to live on his parole in Switzerland; and STEINMETZ, from before Metz, to a civil Government in Prussia. Since UHRICH'S name became famous, countries have contended for the honor of giving him birth, the last statement being that he is a Sclavonian. But he was born, so the Alsatian journals assured us six weeks ago, in Pfalsbourg, in 1802. He was educated at St. Cyr, and by the second year of the Crimean War had risen to the rank of General of division. Three years ago he retired from active service, but at the outbreak of the war he came forward to serve his country, and was appointed to the command of Strasbourg. He is married to a German lady, and during the siege his younger children have been with their mother's relatives in Baden. STEINMETZ, the old "Lion of Skalitz," is a soldier of the Blucher type, hungry for battle, who gets a decent dismissal because he could not keep his appetite under strict control. Whenever STEINMETZ saw the enemy, he could not help hitting him. But "smite hard and smite always" is not a maxim that commends itself to Generals of the school of Count MOLTKE, who do not like to have their large and wise combination marred by the premature action of subordinates. It is said that more than once, when MOLTKE was executing a plan of operations on the principle so successfully applied at Sedan, the ardor of STEINMETZ carried him away, and by attacking too soon he reduced a whole victory to half a one. As STEINMETZ was Commander-in-Chief of the Army, there was no alternative but to maintain him in his position or to send him home, and the latter alternative has been adopted. He need not complain; he has had part in some of the greatest battles of the century. A man who began by fighting at Leipsic, and commanded an army at Gravellotte, may be content by this time to put up his sword.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The first daily newspaper in the world was the *Frankfort* (Germany) *Journal*, which was founded by WENOLT EMMEL in 1615.

Postage stamps bearing the effigy of the Emperor are still in use throughout France. The people cannot get over His Imperial Majesty's late "bust."

The late MARK LEMON has left a novel called *The Petticoat*, which will be published *shortly*. We hope the work in question will not prove too short.

It cost $180,000 to baptize the Prince Imperial, which is a more than sufficient sum to pay his funeral expenses.

In the South London district a piece of land is advertised by an auctioneer for sale as follows: "This eligible plot of land is to be let on long building lease, or to be sold; equally suited for a church or a tavern."

The Liverpool Stipendiary Magistrate committed to jail for three months a man named JOHN THOMPSON, for skinning a live cat. The object of the brutal fellow was to possess himself of a banjo skin. "Who saith that music," &c. That magistrate evidently considered music and *mew-sick* inharmonious terms.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has given orders for safe conducts to be granted to Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR and M. EDOUARD FRERE, the celebrated artists, to go to their friends.

Prompted by motives of economy, the Greek Government intends to abolish all its embassies except that in Constantinople, and probably that in Vienna.

The steam power employed in this country is equal to 130,000,000 of men, but that of Great Britain is superior, being equal to 400,000,000 of men.

The *Reveil* recommends the clergy to warn the people that if they die when fighting against the Prussians they will go straight to heaven, without any purgatorial difficulty or delay; but that, if they keep aloof from the ramparts of France, they will go with terrible swiftness to a very different place.

The *Athenæum* states that Professor MAX MULLER has a third volume of his *Chips from a German Workshop* in the press.

M. VILLEMESSANT in the *Figaro* informs the world that he has left his wife outside Paris, and would willingly allow one of his veins to be opened in exchange for a letter from her. Vain hope. Perhaps that is the secret of his extraordinary proof of conjugal affection.

A petition has been addressed to the King of Holland praying the Crown to give up the right of making war and peace, and to transfer the power to the nation.

Of the library of Strasbourg, nothing but ruined walls and a few pieces of charred paper remain. The picture gallery and theatre are entirely destroyed. Two large districts—the Faubourg de Pierres and the Faubourg National —are in ruins. The deaths caused by bombardment among the civil population were at the rate of ten daily.

The Rue Billault is to be re-named the Rue Jules Favre, and the Boulevard Haussmann is to be called the Boulevard Uhrich, after the gallant defender of Strasbourg.

The Ems *Zeitung* says it has been decided to employ 1,000 of the French prisoners in constructing a canal between Papenburg and Rhandersehn. They will be accommodated in barracks and guarded by a Landwehr company.

Mme. DE MONNEYS has just died of grief on learning of the barbarous murder of her son, who was recently roasted to death at Hautefaye (Dordogne) by a body of infuriated peasants, for supposed Prussian sympathies. How about those "frightful Prussian atrocities!"

Owing to the difficulty of getting letters from Paris and to that capital during the present state of things, a few enterprising individuals were preparing to start a post of their own. It has been intimated to them that when the siege has commenced, any one found conveying a letter out of Paris will be shot on the spot. The scheme is no longer to their liking.

The agricultural returns for 1870, issued by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, show that, as compared with last year, there has been a decrease in the number of acres of wheat under cultivation in Great Britain of 195,236 acres, or 5.3 per cent.; in barley an increase of 5.2 per cent. In live stock the increase in cattle was 1.5 per cent., and in sheep a decrease of 4.0 per cent.

Nature informs us that it is the intention of the Government to greatly increase the number of medical officers who are employed for the purposes of sanitary supervision under the Privy Council; the whole of the kingdom will be divided into sanitary districts, each under a medical officer with a salary of not less than £600 per annum.

The tombstone over CHARLES DICKENS' grave, in Westminster Abbey, bears the following simple inscription: "CHARLES DICKENS, born 7th February, 1812, died 9th June, 1870," the letters, which are in brass, being sunk in the stone. The remains of SHERIDAN lie at the foot of DICKENS' grave, with those of JOHNSON and GARRICK immediately adjoining, while they are surrounded on the walls by memorials of SHAKESPEARE, THOMSON, GOLDSMITH, HANDEL, GAY, SOUTHEY and others.

The exact text of the dispatch which the Duc D'AUMALE sent in answer to the offers made to him on several sides to elect him to the Constituent Assembly, is as follows: "Always ready to serve my country, I accept the candidature. This is my programme: Actual adhesion to the Government which fights and negotiates. Future adhesion to the Government freely chosen by the Constituent Assembly. Honorable peace. Liberty, order, probity."

On the Coast of Normandy—Among a Primitive People.

The following pleasant picture is from a private letter, dated Lotteville, France, Thursday, Aug. 11:

We are in Normandy, between Dieppe and Fecamp, on the sea-shore, or rather living in a little town that is built on the bluffs overhanging the sea. We left Paris some two weeks ago, intending to find some place on the sea-shore that was not countryfied. We looked at the map, and saw a little town, well situated, called St. Vallery, so packed our trunks, and started for it. When we arrived, after railroad and diligence, we found a fashionable bathing-place. So JAY and I started on foot up the coast, with old Beau in a head. We passed several villages, until we came to one about six miles from where we started, encircled round with trees. We entered the town; all the old men took off their hats to us, and the children rushed in and brought their mothers to the doors to look at us. We stopped at the little "café" and asked for something to eat. We received a loaf of bread the size of a wash-basin, clasp knives, an omelet of corresponding dimensions, with cider, in pewter mugs with covers. While eating, we asked if we could not find rooms in town, but was told no strangers ever stopped there, and no such thing was to be had. So at last, I called, as a last resource, on Monsieur le Curé, a jolly round fellow, who is like a father to the town. He did not know of anything, but sent round to a farm to see if the thing was possible. At last we got some chambers at a splendid old farm-house—for description read "Evangeline"—and here we are. We work hard all day, and go to bed at Angelus—9 o'clock.

The Curé tells us we are the first strangers that ever stopped in this country. And we now know how princes feel, for as we saunter down the streets every one takes off his hat, and the old ladies drop us a curtsy. We have "war and rumors of war"—especially rumors—as we seldom see a paper, and know nothing of the war except that these people are terribly frightened here. There is a bulletin-board in the town, against the Curé's house, and the men gather round it while some one spells out the news, and the women stop with the cows, to listen. I sent a lot of the country girls to it from the other end of the town, this morning, by assuring them that there was a notice that they were going to conscript the young women.

JAY exhibited to the men a revolver, the other day. For a picture, it would make a mate to—who was it?—showing the compass to the natives. They had heard of such things, but never saw one before. What astonishes them most is our feet; they never saw such small feet. The boots were sent to be repaired, and were shown round as curiosities.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 16, 1870.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

It is rumored at Tours that the large force of Prussians before Orleans have surrendered to the French with all their artillery. No particulars are received and there is consequently much excitement. M. KERATRY, the Chief of Police, who escaped from Paris on Thursday in a balloon, reports that the sortie of the 13th was a splendid affair. The Prussians sustained considerable loss, and their batteries were dismounted. Yesterday a body of Franc-Tireurs attacked a squad of Wurtemburg cavalry in the forest of Fontainebleau, and drove them to Melun, where the Prussian garrison retreated and a large amount of provisions and stores fell into the hands of the French.

Conflicting reports are received of the courage of the Parisians. A Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* says that there is no lack of courage there; and adds, "on my honor, the Prussians can never get in; another, of the London *Post*, declares that it is all sham heroism, and the Government is as blustering, weak and incompetent as the people; and M. GAMBETTA has issued a proclamation citing the new evidence of courage just given by the Parisians. Meanwhile it is pretty certain that work is constantly going on in the defenses within the city, and preparations making to resist whatever attacks are made. A deserter from Metz reports that bread and salt are entirely exhausted there, but there is still an apparent plenty of other provisions. The formal siege of Soissons and Verdun are begun, and the bombardment of New-Breisach continues with vigor. The result of the first day's bombardment of the latter is given as seven killed, twenty-one wounded and ten buildings burned.

Our London correspondent declares that Gen. BURNSIDE will succeed only in getting three Americans safely out of Paris, who yet remain there. BISMARCK insists on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, and JULES FAVRE declares that the nation shall perish before it shall yield to such conditions. A dispatch from Tours asserts that negotiations looking to peace are still going on actively, and indicates that something is yet expected of Gen. BURNSIDE's mission. The Government has sent a circular to its representatives abroad, refuting by historical proof BISMARCK's argument, that liberal France had ever desired conquest or worked against German unity.

Our London correspondent telegraphs that no more trouble is feared in Paris from the Socialists. Our Havre correspondent notes the arrival of 14,000 Springfield rifles by the *Lafayette*, from New-York. The Irish ambulance corps has also arrived, and the belief is expressed that when opportunity is offered it will take its share in the fighting. The London *Times* calls on the Government to enforce the Enlistment act against Irishmen departing for the purpose of entering the French service. Our correspondent at Rouen states that there will be a great scarcity of food this Winter, not only in France but throughout Europe, and supply will be anxiously looked for from America.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

An iron vessel in a ship-yard at Newcastle-en-Tyne fell over, yesterday, crushing about forty workmen, of whom twelve were killed.... A fire occurred in the ship-yard of the LAIRD BROTHERS, at Liverpool, yesterday, occasioning a loss of £50,000, and throwing about 1,000 operatives temporarily out of employment....Several vessels, both English and American, have been wrecked or badly injured off the coast of Great Britain, within the last few days, but no serious loss of life is reported....The Newmarket Races closed yesterday. The sweepstakes were taken by Baron ROTHSCHILD's *King Tom*....The officers of the London and County Bank deny the arrest of JONES at Toronto, for robbery there....RIDLEY, SON & Co., of Liverpool, have suspended....Two hundred and ninety Papal Zouaves were landed at Liverpool, yesterday, on their way home. Most of them are Canadians....Victor EMMANUEL has published a decree establishing equality among the Romans. The Italian flag at Civita Vecchia has been saluted by the English Commander....MAZZINI is excepted from the amnesty....PIA CENTINI has a place in the Council vice BONACCI....There was a report in London, yesterday, that Prince AMADEUS had consented to accept the Spanish Crown....The Emperor of Austria has convoked the Austrian and Hungarian delegations to meet at Pesth on Nov. 21.

GENERAL.

WM. GAGE was convicted of murder in the second degree yesterday, at Mansfield, Ohio, for throwing a train of cars from the track and thereby killing one man and injuring several others. He will be sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

WILSON, the murderer of Warden WILLARD, of the Connecticut State Prison, after abstaining from food for nine days and four hours, accepted his evening rations yesterday. A motion for a new trial is supposed to be the cause of his coming to his mush and molasses.

The Coroner's jury at Haverhill, Mass., have concluded that Mrs. BICKFORD killed her son, and then committed suicide.

A fire at Charleston, West Virginia, recently destroyed buildings and stock to the amount of $50,000.

The Yale College Scientific Excursionists arrived at Fort Bridge, Wyoming, on Friday last, on their return from the mountainous regions of that Territory, in which they had made some interesting discoveries.

JOSEPH LITTLE won the billiard championship of the Pacific Coast, on Friday night, by beating JOHN F. MCCLEERY.

The Archbishop of Quebec died on Friday night, at the age of seventy-two.

A destructive fire occurred at Orangeville, in the Province of Ontario, on Friday night, destroying eleven stores and hotels, and occasioning a loss of over $80,000.

The postponed race of Tuesday at the Rensselaer Park, Troy, was trotted yesterday, and won by *Fanny Fern*. Best time, 2:25.

Yesterday was very generally observed in the cities of the South, as a day of mourning for the death of Gen. LEE.

The total number of deaths from yellow fever, at Mobile, Ala., since the 18th ult., is 875.

The Republican Traitors.

The men who claim to belong to the Republican Party, and who are in reality its bitterest enemies, met last evening to do the bidding of their real masters—TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL. People may think that it required no slight degree of impudence for any man calling himself a Republican to stand up on a platform, at a time like the present, and attempt to paralyze the action of the party at the instigation of those enemies to public decency and order, the Tammany "Ring." But some allowance must be made for their position. They are wearing the livery of the enemy and eating his bread. They are under a compact to do the bidding of TWEED & Co., and they must either do it or be turned out of office. TWEED's lash over their back is a good deal more terrible to them than fears of public contempt; and as for self-respect, they cannot very well lose what they never had. With Mr. TWEED's chains clanking upon their wrists, they could scarcely be expected to show a spark of manliness, much less to worry themselves about considerations of fidelity to party. They look upon politics simply as a means of earning a dishonest livelihood, and upon the public as a poor, spiritless, incapable entity, warranted to submit to any outrages which unprincipled conspirators may choose to inflict upon it. They behaved according to their kind last night. Mr. DANIEL D. CONOVER was the fugleman, and Mr. TWEED doubtless stood somewhere behind the door to keep his lackeys up to the mark.

It is quite clear, not to mince the matter, that all the notoriously corrupt Republicans ought to have been kicked out of the party long ago. They have brought nothing but discredit upon it—they have crippled every effort to reform abuses, and have even made promised reforms a pretense for putting themselves and their dependents in office under Tammany—just as Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, the Mr. Facing-Both-Ways of the day, has contrived to do. While Republicans in the rest of the State have been striving to do their duty, these Tammany hirelings have only been anxious to find an opportunity for betraying our camp into the hands of the enemy. If the system which has nurtured them had been abolished some time ago, this great City would not now be at the mercy of reckless plunderers, Gov. HOFFMAN would not have been enabled to pack the Bench with dishonest Judges, and Mr. JAMES FISK would not insult public decency every day, at the expense of the Erie shareholders. There is a remedy for every source of dissension and weakness in the Republican Party, except this one. A business man can manage his affairs very well so long as his partner is not betraying him to a rival. Any open danger it is easy to face, but the snake in the grass is always likely to be troublesome. The only way is to try to make an end of him, and this course of treatment must be adopted with the Republicans who have sold themselves out and out to TWEED and his accomplices. After our recent experience, we hope there will be no hesitation in dealing sharply with MANIERRE, "HANK" SMITH, "RUFE" ANDREWS, and all their fellow-renegades, big and little. Men who wear the Tammany badge must be placed beyond the reach of bringing shame and disgrace upon the Republican Party.

Ought Neutrals to Export Arms to a Belligerent?

Our readers, without doubt, perused with interest the telegraphic dispatch from London in a recent issue of this journal, giving in detail the demands of Count BERNSTORFF upon the British Government, as to the observance of neutrality between the combatants. One can only say of them that if they are not legal demands, they ought to be. International law is a code of comparatively modern birth. It is simply a set of precedents and customs between nations, resting on the principles of justice and common sense. These customs or rules have grown up through the exigencies of the case, and have been confirmed by practice, and finally have been incorporated, in part, in treaties between various Powers, and in municipal legislation. Many of the principles lying at the foundation of them have not even yet been fairly settled, and the practice of different nations differs somewhat from one another.

Thus the French and Continental view, as might be expected, has urged the rights and protection of neutrals to a greater extent than have the British authorities. And till recent times the United States have always upheld the claims of neutrals more than those of belligerents. To add to the uncertainty in regard to international law, there is no final Court of appeal to adjudicate on its doubtful points, and no penalty for its violation. It is true that the legislation of, for instance, this country and Great Britain, and their subsequent practice, have perhaps definitely settled certain mooted points in the law of nations as between them. It is also true that the recent treaties of the European Powers have apparently fixed certain great customs in the dealings of nations at war, both toward themselves and neutrals. Still, even as respects those points, a thousand side questions arise which no one can settle, and when belligerents violate the international agreements they had entered into, there is no power to punish them.

"If Germany, at this time, should choose to forget the Treaty of Paris, and commission privateers against French commerce, there is no penalty to attach to the measure except the reproach of public bad faith. One of the grand future conquests of civilization and Christianity, perhaps a century hence, and equal in its effects on human progress to any civil institution ever devised, will be an "International Court" between nations, pledged to adjudicate, to legislate, and to punish. Such a Court would do more to prevent wars, and to mitigate the horrors and injustices of existing wars, than any expedient ever devised by the wit of man.

Among the doubtful questions not yet fully decided in international law, is that about "contraband of war," which is now so earnestly debated between Lord GRANVILLE and Count BERNSTORFF. The principle at the bottom of the proposition in regard to contraband is, that it is not just that a neutral Power should aid in carrying on a war with a Power with which it is at peace, and where it incurs none of the risks of war. Accordingly it is recognized by nearly all authorities that exports of arms, powder, and other material of war, by a neutral Power for the use of a belligerent are forbidden, and are liable to seizure; the right of a belligerent to seize them resulting from his right to prevent military aid being given to his opponent. The neutral, on the other hand, has his rights. Lord GRANVILLE will probably say to the Prussian Ambassador, that a belligerent has no right to cut off all neutral commerce, and, though private exports of arms may support the other belligerent, they are a portion of neutral commerce, carried on at the risk of the parties engaged. Our own Government and the British have been consistent in this principle, that the private export, as a commercial transaction of arms and munitions of war, is not a hostile act by the neutral, but simply the export of contraband at the risk of the individual owner. If the belligerent finds it, he can seize it, and the neutral merchants must lose the cargo. The British dealt with the South during the rebellion on this basis, and both this country and England are now exporting arms to France, under this custom or rule. The British factories, it is said, have already sent out 160,000 fire-arms to France, and our own many thousands. Though this is a practice recognized by our own and the British legislation, it is manifestly one opposed to the spirit of international law.

Here are neutral Powers, without any of the risks or losses of war—for in this case one belligerent cannot interfere with this commerce—helping to arm and provide the other belligerent, and thus protract a cruel war. Suppose that in our own civil war we had not held command of ports, and that Great Britain had been able to export a continual supply of powder, guns, and cannon to the rebels, so that the struggle might be lengthened for years—would not our Government at last have complained most bitterly, and perhaps have finally taken the ground that open war with England was better than this neutrality, which secretly supported war? There ought clearly to be a new section in the International Code, forbidding all exports of arms and munitions of war by a neutral to a belligerent, and then municipal legislation should make its violation a transgression of the local law, and liable to punishment; and neutral Governments should recognize their obligations to prevent such exports.

A Royal Love-Match.

That a royal Princess should marry the heir to a Dukedom is not, on the face of it, a very remarkable circumstance. But when it is considered that the Princess is of the royal family of Great Britain, which for more than two hundred years has admitted of no alliance save with personages who possessed what is called a royal descent, the incident assumes the character of a new historical as well as social innovation. The Princess LOUISE is to be the fortunate subject of the latest royal concession to the dictates of affection and common sense. She is the fourth daughter of Queen VICTORIA, and is in her twenty-third year. The young man who is to be admitted within the magic circle of royalty is GEORGE, Marquis of Lorne, and eldest son of the Duke of ARGYLL. He is twenty-five years of age, is private secretary to his father, in his capacity of Secretary of State for India, and has given evidence in sundry literary productions of considerable talent. Tracing, on the mother's side, an ancestry which connects him with the ancient house of LEVESON-GOWER, and being himself heir to possessions which include the largest portion of a Scottish county, and being, likewise, the prospective chief of the Clan Campbell, and the lineal descendant of the great MACCALLUM MHOR—a personage who looms very large through the mists of Scottish antiquity—the bridegroom elect has every claim to be considered an eligible match. He has this additional recommendation—that he is not likely to become a dependent on the bounty of the nation. It would be difficult to find among free States a more exemplary instance of patience than that of the British tax-payer. He has carried for years, without much audible complaint, a burden to which Sinbad's Old Man of the Sea was a trifle. The decaying Princedoms of Germany have been made glad by his bounty, and every needy royal adventurer of Protestant faith in Europe, has looked forward to a British Princess as the winning number in the lottery of life. But even British patience has its limits. The Crown Prince of Prussia was a most unexceptionable match, Prince LOUIS of Hesse was a respectable alliance, the Prince of TECK has become nearly as popular as the buxom Princess MARY of Cambridge, whom he espoused, but Prince CHRISTIAN, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenbourg, was more than even British loyalty could very well stand. He was said to have contracted a morganatic marriage by which he had as many children as he has names. It was known that he was a *roué*, and it was more than suspected that he ill-treated his wife. English journals which can afford to be outspoken lampooned him. The *Tomahawk* pursued him with consistent invective, beginning with a famous cartoon entitled "a beggar on horseback," representing the German Princeling perched on the shoulders of the British lion. The people grumbled, and cursed the Royal Marriage law which makes the disposal of a Princess an affair of State But there was no help for it. A beggarly Prince was thought more eligible than the wealthiest of British nobles.

The rumored consent of the Queen to what is unquestionably a marriage of affection, as well as a concession to popular sentiment, will be looked on as a calamity among the polysyllabic-named Princes of Germany, and will be hailed as an instance of returning good sense on the part of Queen VICTORIA by the British people. It will doubtless assist in reviving the waning popularity of the royal family. In addition to this, it has a political significance which cannot be overlooked. There is nothing very democratic in the marriage of a Princess with a Duke; but, as the French say, it is only the first step that is difficult, and once the royal marriages have got out of the charmed circle of Princes, the descent to an eminent commoner is not very far off. Thus is the irresistible current of democracy felt even where its influence is ignored, and thus do we find the first faint indications of social leveling help to prepare the way for the realization of the dream of the Republicans of the Old World—the United States of Europe.

Kentucky Dialectics.

Five gentlemen of Kentucky met, the other day, in the pleasant City of Columbus, and proceeded to settle some trifling disagreement in the amiable fashion peculiar to some gentlemen. We have before reverted to the advantages of this method of discussion, and the value of an argument which not only vindicates the justice of one's position, but finishes dispute and disputant at once. In this case, however, the opposing dialecticians seem to have been all in the wrong, or all in the right—we hardly know which. That is to say, the forcible method of reasoning adopted by each, proved so convincing, that of the party such as were not slain outright were left on the field of contest in a dying condition. The vigor of their ratiocination was only exceeded by its variety; for the discussion lasted but three minutes, and in that short space of time two of the participants were stabbed to death, one had his skull fractured with a club, one was shot fatally, and one an obstinate fellow, truly, had to be not only stabbed, but beaten into unconsciousness and conviction. This result, it must be admitted, shows a creditable degree of energy and promptness, and a sense of the value of time, not always associated with our notions of chivalry.

If this sort of thing is to be kept up in Kentucky, Tennessee must look to her laurels. Her *preux chevaliers* may blow each other to pieces over the game of tenpins, or pistol one another in the praiseworthy effort to decide whether or not a porter-house steak should contain a bone. But they cannot hope by such bagatelles of bloodshed to attain the supreme height of this Columbus massacre. With one or two more affairs of a like description, Kentucky will have fairly asserted the propriety of her title as the "Dark and Bloody Ground." She will become, let us say, a very Mecca of murder, whither accomplished cut-throats of all parts will journey in solemn pilgrimage to pay their homage and improve in their profession. And if when they get to Kentucky, they can only be induced to emulate the example of these heroes, the world, perhaps, will be none the worse for their resolution.

A Sleeping Beauty.

A year or so ago the world was invited to marvel over the wonderful case of a Welsh girl who never took food. She had lived, as was reported, for a number of years without eating so much as a mouthful. The neighborhood of her home rang with what racing men would call her "staying powers" in going without her dinner. Sceptics who made obvious objections were met with the assurance that the girl had been watched night and day for weeks at a time. Not only had she been watched by individuals, but whole companies had mounted guard over her so as to make sure that the poor wretch consumed no surreptitious provisions.

At last her fame spread to London. Eminent physicians went down to see the new wonder, and published accounts confirmatory of her extraordinary powers. They admitted, that is to say, that they had never seen her eat. The secret was well managed, and detection was for some time skillfully deferred. The girl was dreadfully emaciated, and it was pretty plain that she did not eat much. This, in fact, was demonstrated in the sequel, for the girl ultimately died of starvation. In the meantime, the aim of the miserable creature—that of attracting attention, and becoming, even at such a cost, a kind of lion—had been fairly attained.

The young lady whom the Western papers are now talking about under the *soubriquet* of the "Sleeping Beauty," will probably enjoy a similar fortune; and she will, we may suppose, have an advantage over the Welsh girl in enjoying fame at a lower cost. This young person, it seems, never wakes up. Her case, which has been thought important enough to be brought before the St. Louis Medical Society, is certainly remarkable. According to Dr. J. T. EDWARDS, of Union City, Tenn., she has puzzled eminent physicians and naturalists by this chronic coma for more than twenty years. Her name is SUSAN C. GODSEY, and during over twenty-one of the twenty-nine years she has so far lived, she has never been awake more than eight minutes at a time. Like the Welsh girl, she takes very little nourishment, and that only twice a day. When she sleeps she does not appear to breathe, and a mirror held against her nostrils remains untarnished. "Not the lightest down," we are told, "suspended against her nose by a silken thread," will quiver in the slightest degree. When her condition became known, we are also told, physicians flocked from all parts of the country to see her. But "none were able to satisfactorily account for the phenomenon, although," very naturally, "many theories were advanced." Two physicians, Drs. RHEA and GLOVER, are, it seems, in constant attendance on the girl; and although the former has visited her regularly for sixteen years, "he can still form no opinion regarding the cause" of her distemper. It is properly noted as a remarkable feature in the case that, while Miss GODSEY's hair has grown to a great length, "her finger-nails have not grown any since she was first stricken."

There are other interesting characteristics about this singular young lady. Of course she is very lovely, otherwise she would not deserve her *soubriquet*. She is happy in the possession of "a mass of dark auburn hair, well-formed forehead, dark hazel eyes fringed with heavy lashes, well-shaped nose and small mouth." But as a set-off to these charms, her mental acquisitions are inconsiderable. She retains what knowledge she possessed at eight years of age, but has not been awake enough since then to learn anything more. It is only justice to Miss GODSEY to add that Dr. EDWARDS stated before the Medical Society that he had known her family for a number of years, and "knew that there was no deception or humbug" in the matter. Under these circumstances the report to be rendered by the Committee of Five appointed by the Society to visit Miss GODSEY will be a document of interest and importance. Somnolency such as this is alleged to be transcends all authentic precedents of which we have any knowledge, and corroborative testimony with regard to it will be received with eagerness by the general public, as well as by the medical profession.

The Extravagant Prices.

More than five years have passed since the termination of our civil war. During this time the progress of the country has been very great. Population has increased, wealth has increased, and the credit of the Government has steadily advanced. Meanwhile, with a yield of cotton and cereals for each consecutive year hardly equaled by even exceptional years before, new territory has been opened to labor, insuring the continuance of similar results. The national debt has been so far, and, to many people, so unexpectedly diminished, as to appreciate materially all the Government's promises to pay. And yet, with all this prosperity, the buying power of the national paper money is so limited as to maintain at illogical prices nearly all the necessaries of life. With more land to cultivate, more grain to eat, and more cotton wherewith to clothe ourselves than any other nation, the cost of food and garments is higher here than in any other country.

It is natural that prices should rise during the prosecution of a costly war, and that they should return with slowness and reluctance to their usual rates after its close. But for reasons not difficult to point out, but impossible to justify, this return has in our case been far too slow. Almost everything we eat and wear is much dearer than five years after the war, it ought to be. The concentration of numbers in great cities will manifestly always bear a certain elevating effect on prices. But we in New-York are yet far below the population of foreign capitals, and in none of them today is the price of bread, meat, and clothes so high as here. Gold has gone down, and cotton has gone down, and grain has gone down, but those who buy the necessaries of life for home consumption do not, as they ought to do, profit by these declines. It is clear that too much toll is levied on products between the producer and consumer. Middle-men continue to avail themselves of the inflated condition of values during the war, and to absorb exaggerated and unreasonable profits. By mere force of habit, chiefly, this is assented to by the community, when it should be systematically resisted. Past accumulations are thus, in many cases, being swept away, to meet demands which the average gains from business are yearly growing less adequate to satisfy.

Prices, we repeat, are far too high, and this is especially true of large cities, and in them especially true of the necessaries of life. All this must be changed, and the longer change is deferred the more likely is it to come in the form of catastrophe. What is most important to the mass of the community is that they should have cheaper living and cheaper covering. But the prices of many other things are still swollen beyond reason, and though the efforts of speculators may temporarily sustain so unhealthy a condition, it must surely give place to one more sound and legitimate. The business of the country will never be what it should be until a universal gravitation of prices to a natural basis enables people to establish their affairs on solid grounds, as regards both the present and the future.

When people see a "Sabbath Festival" announced, under the direction of JAMES FISK, Jr., and Mrs. MONTALAND, they very naturally suppose that it is to take place in Mr. TWEED's garden on Fifth-avenue, and that it will be marked by copious libations of grog from the celebrated punch-bowl. It is easy to imagine TWEED, FISK, and all the rest of that devout company enjoying themselves under the fountain, singing the chorus in "Le Petit Faust," which is very appropriate to their condition, and which sets forth their determination to die in what the translator calls their "final excesses:

"Assis gaîment dans les jardins
Que fréquentent ces demoiselles,
Nous voyons passer les gandins
Qui nous soufflent nos belles"—

the "gandins" in this case being the Erie shareholders and the tax-payers of New-York, who pay all expenses. It appears, however, that the pious entertainment in question is to take place elsewhere, and that MONTALAND, that sweet ministering angel, is to preside over the services, and to lift up her voice in a song by OFFENBACH, which is the nearest thing to a sacred melody she ever learnt. Mr. FISK at a "Sabbath Festival" must be a quickening sight, and it is a pity the sober New-Englanders who lately visited him did not stop long enough to see it. They might then have perceived that Mr. FISK can afford to make Sunday hideous, or play any other pranks he may choose in a community which patiently submits to all his insults.

As we pointed out on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, there were two sides to the commercial effects of the war on this country. The first has already been felt in the stoppage of the flow of capital to our great railroad and other enterprises, mainly in the West. The second, according to our special dispatch of this morning, will shortly be experienced in the greatly-increased demand for our cereals all over France and Germany. The one country has been, to a great extent, swept clean not only of the yield of the last harvest, but of the materials and appliances necessary to prepare for the next year's crop. The other has been drained both of food and men, and the people enter on the new year with a greatly-diminished reserve of food, and a smaller cultivated area prepared for the next season. That we shall gain by the one result as much as we have lost by the other is questionable; that we shall gain largely there can be no doubt.

Gasconade is a word of French origin, and seems at present to be very fully illustrated by what is going on in Paris. The most strictly neutral observer is probably, at the present moment, rather disposed to rejoice over the successes of the beleaguered garrison, but the persistent and childish exaggeration of the French dispatches is sufficient to cool the ardor of even the warmest friends of France. With the Empire the era of lying was supposed to have terminated, but, to go no further back than the official account of the sortie of the 12th, it is quite obvious that the Provisional Government is, to put it mildly, somewhat imaginative in its bulletins. Such an assumption is, of course, based on the contradictory accounts of the Prussians, but as they have uniformly been found to be much nearer the truth than their opponents, disinterested spectators can scarcely be blamed for yielding them a preference.

The *Evening Post* alleges that our opposition to Tammany is in some degree neutralized by the support we gave to the new charter when before the Legislature. Between our position then and our position now, there is, however, no difference whatever. With the Republican members of the Legislature, we accepted the new charter partly on its merits as an improvement upon that previously in force, but more especially in reliance upon promises made with regard to the working of the new order of things, indorsed and pressed upon us as those promises were by the Citizens' Association, which elaborately argued the subject in a published memorial. Had the Citizens' Association really exacted the guarantees which its officers pretended they had exacted, or had the Democratic promoters of the charter kept faith with the Republicans in the Legislature, and with the public, much of the corruption and rascality of which we now complain would have been impossible. The failure to fulfill pledges made at Albany swells the infamy of TWEED and his gang. The charter which, under honest Republican administration, might have facilitated valuable reforms, has, by Tammany's treachery, been made a mockery and a snare. Surely, it is not "too late," as the *Post* insists, to wrest from Tammany the power it acquired by falsehood and fraud, and to confide to Republican hands authority which TWEED and his allies have basely prostituted.

There are some new theories about red sandstone which, if they stand the test of practice, will constitute highly-important discoveries. It is said, on high authority, that wheat grown above sandstone contains far more iron and phosphorus than wheat grown above coal. When we remember how much iron is needed for the blood and phosphorus for the brain of this generation, the consequence of this becomes manifest. Especially is the discovery, if it is one, of value to the literary and studious classes. It is pointed out, among other things, by advocates of its truth that insects take their color from the plants on which they feed, and plants from the soil on which they grow. Also, that the mighty red oxen of Devon thrive best on a sandstone soil.

The blockade of Broadway is a grievance from which nearly everybody suffers, but which nobody ever does anything seriously to prevent. The widening of the street at the City Hall Park may be pointed out as an exception, but so long as the street retains its old dimensions both above and below the Park, it is plain that the relief from widening it for a few hundred feet must be rather apparent than real. The blocks in Broadway are chiefly caused by heavy traffic, which might find passage on the east or west side. On the theory, we suppose, that Broadway is more amusing than the other parallel streets, the drivers insist on forcing their vehicles into the former thoroughfare. If it is impossible to reach this nuisance by municipal regulation, the Police might at least have discretionary power to turn heavy wagons off the street, except those bound to the next block from the one where they are found.

It is said that, although undistinguishable by dress from their men, the death-rate among the Prussian officers during the war has been enormously high. This can only arise from their throwing themselves into positions of the greatest danger, a course in which the better educated in the ranks are likely to follow them. When this is taken into account, together with the disease which must arise among the more delicately nurtured from exposure—no tents being allowed in the field—we begin to appreciate the vast losses that are the price paid by united Germany for her successes. The *Economist* estimates her loss of young men to amount to not less than two hundred thousand by casualties of every sort, even should the war terminate now. What it may be with an indefinite continuance of hostilities can only be surmised.

We have received a large number of letters from correspondents on the subject of the Tweed and Erie Rings, and with reference to Gov. HOFFMAN and the Judiciary. We much regret that the demands upon our space compel us to omit many of these communications, but we shall publish a selection from them to-morrow, and hope thereafter to find room for at least a few twice or thrice a week.

Personal.

H. de Uriate, Spanish Consul-General at Washington, and Lieut.-Commander Hatfield, of the United States Navy, are at the Union-place Hotel. Gen. H. E. Patrick, of the United States Army, is at the Spingler House. Judge Colburn, of Springfield; Bishop Lee, of Iowa; Hon. D. F. Holt, of Philadelphia, and Hon. B. B. Burt, of Oswego, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Hardenbergh, of Kingston; Capt. T. E. Merrell, of the U. S. Army; Hon. I. S. Markland, of Providence; Hon. W. B. Lawrence, of Michigan, and Hon. A. French, of Boston are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Congressman S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut; Hon. Amos L. Wood, of Boston; Hon. E. R. Carrington, of Newport, and M. J. Kent, Jr., of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Hon. Addison Childs, of Massachusetts, is at the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatres—Review and Announcements.

"The Two Roses," brought forward at Wallack's on Monday, has given the frequenters of this house the pleasure they most relish—a comedy, that is to say, of contemporaneous life tastefully mounted, and acted with talent and care. It is undeniable that any piece at this theatre in which neither Mr. GILBERT nor Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALLACK nor Miss HENRIQUES appears, suggests a certain air if not of weakness, of strength withheld. Elsewhere the cast of such a play as now presented might be reckoned an excellent one, and we have no words of disparagement for the sterling artists who perform in it. We have, on the contrary, taken occasion to extol their efforts in terms of decided eulogy. To speak otherwise of such impersonations as those of the principals in "The Two Roses" would be unjust. Mr. FISHER, in particular, makes an admirable study of *Digby Grant*—makes that character, in fact, the true hero of the drama. Mr. STODDART is quaint and amusing in his own peculiar way as *Jenkins*. Mr. MARLOWE is very good indeed in the blind organist, and The Two Roses themselves are all that an ardent and exacting fancy need paint them. For all this the comedy needs body, so to speak. The interest of the plot is insufficient to retain attention, which is reserved, therefore, for detached scenes; and although there are scattered through the dialogue some clever touches, and now and again some strikingly happy repartees, the contest on the whole lacks vigor and originality. Since the first night it, however, runs much more smoothly, and if not destined to enjoy the long hold on popular affection retained by "Caste" or "Ours," "The Two Roses" will be seen by everybody with pleasure, and will leave behind only agreeable memories. ...."Kabale und Liebe," (Love and Intrigue,) one of the most intense, if not the most artistic of SCHILLER's tragedies, was on Thursday night represented at the Fourteenth-street Theatre before a large and enthusiastic audience. The plot of this drama is one of those peculiarly disagreeable stories in which the German mind finds a peculiar delight, and the histrionic portrayal of the sorrows and sufferings of *Louisa Miller* has always been a favorite with our Teutonic fellow-citizens. The story is simply this: A maiden of low degree is loved by the son of the Prime Minister of a corrupt German Court, whose father's ambition destines him to wed the cast-off mistress of his sovereign. A letter to an imaginary lover, forced from the unwilling *Louisa* by the Minister's creature and Secretary as the price of her father's life, is used to persuade the young nobleman of his sweetheart's treachery, and the play ends in a delightfully tragic *mélange* of suicide and murder. The character of the heroine seems especially adapted to Mme. SEEBACH's great abilities, and she interpreted it with a sweetness, an elevated pathos and a profound and mournful tenderness which made a deep impression upon her hearers. Her acting in the latter scene in particular was exceedingly fine, and was aided by the admirable personation of the heartless Secretary, given by Mr. HARRY. Mlle. VENETA infused into the rôle of *Lady Milford* all the force and dignity characteristic of a nature originally noble, though fallen, and the other parts were filled with care and precision by the members of this really fine company. "Kabale und Liebe" was repeated on Friday, and "Jane Eyre" was given yesterday for a matinée. For to-morrow, "Mathilde" is announced. Those of our readers who have not yet seen Mme. SEEBACH, should make it a point to do so before her engagement is over, or they will have to regret missing one of the finest artists that has ever appeared on the American stage...."Le Petit Faust" has been given during the week at the Grand Opera-house, the only deviation in the performance being caused by the addition to it of the Duck Song, which Mlle. SILLY interprets with at least as much drollery as Mlle. THERESA, and without that person's coarseness. A revival of "La Grande Duchesse" is promised for this week, and opera bouffe is to alternate with "Le Petit Faust," until OFFENBACH's "Les Brigands" shall be ready for performance. The Sunday concerts at the Grand Opera-house can henceforward be attended as during last Fall and Winter. The first of the series occurs this evening, the opera bouffe company and Miss NULLY PIERIS being the principal singers.... "Little Nell and the Marchioness" remains upon the bills at Niblo's this week....The reappearance of Miss LINA EDWIN in "Cinderella" is announced at Lina Edwin's Theatre....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her company return to their first loves to-morrow, when they are to act and sing at Wood's Museum....Concerts are now being given every Saturday afternoon at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the grand organ in use during the Boston Festival being the instrument. Dr. SCHUYLER and Dr. BEAMES were the organists yesterday. Dr. SCHUYLER played, with his accustomed skill, HESSE's "Theme and Variations in A," and BUCK's variations on "The Star Spangled Banner." Dr. BEAMES played the overture to "Poet and Peasant," and the march from MENDELSSOHN's "Athalia." The other artists were M. TOULMIN, harpist; Mr. DE SOLLA, tenor, and Miss MARIA BRAINERD, soprano. Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN presides at the organ on Saturday next.

Domestic Notes.

Miss LAURA KEENE was last week in Richmond, Va....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS is to act in "Enoch Arden" in Syracuse, on Oct. 28 and 29 ....Miss MOORE and Mr. WYNDHAM were last week in Louisville....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH on Monday entered upon the second week of his engagement at De Bar's Theatre, in St. Louis.... Mr. J. S. CLARKE acted last week in Brooklyn and in Hartford....The English Opera Troupe was last week in Chicago....Miss GLYN has declined to continue her readings in Tremont Temple, the passages of the hall being uncarpeted, and many portions of her readings being marred in consequence of the noise of footsteps. She now reads in Horticultural Hall....Mlle. NILSSON sings in Boston on Nov. 4....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is reported in Syracuse....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS was last week in Albany....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT acted last week in Baltimore....A series of Thomas concerts is projected for Chicago....Mr. LINGARD was, last week, at the Chestnut-street Theatre. ....Mr. BECKETT and company were, last week, in Evansville, Md....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was, last week, in Buffalo....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU was still in California on Oct. 3....Miscellaneous persons are doing "Rip Van Winkle" to death throughout the country...."Man and Wife" has been successfully produced at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia. Mr. BARTON HILL and Miss LIZZIE PRICE were the leading artists. ....Mr. J. E. OWENS acted last week in Elmira.... Miss LYDIA THOMPSON performed last week in New-Haven....The FLORENCES were last week in Washington....The Boston papers are filled with praise of Mr. THOMAS' orchestral concerts. ....Signori LEFRANC, SUSINI and REYNA are singing in Montreal.

Foreign Notes.

AUBER and GOUNOD had arrived in London....Mr. SANTLEY, who had been rather seriously indisposed, was recovering....Folkestone was crowded with arrivals from France. At the Pavilion were Signor and Madame GARDONI, their son, two daughters, and two nieces....Madame ARTOT, owner of one of a cluster of villas at Sevres, had gone to Berlin, and had placed her villa at the service of the ambulance corps for the wounded....A new London theatre is said to be in contemplation; site, part of the unoccupied ground at the foot of London Bridge, formerly occupied by St. Thomas' Hospital....The *Musical Standard* hears that Sir MICHAEL COSTA has relinquished his house in Eccleston-square in favor of a residence in the purer atmosphere of Sydenham, a step necessitated by considerations of health, which it is to be sincerely hoped will be benefited thereby. The paper trusts, also, that the rumor of his intended withdrawal from the conductorship of the Sacred Harmonic Society may be less correct than many well informed in musical circles believe it to be....The next novelty at the Vaudeville will be a burlesque by Mr. BURNAND, in which the framework of SHERIDAN's "Tragedy Rehearsed," as presented in the *Critic*, will be used as a kind of quiz on Mr.

TOM TAYLOR's historical drama, "Twixt Ax and Crown."....Mr. HARRY BOLENO and troupe, consisting of Miss EUGENIE HOWARD as *Columbine*; Mr. FREDERICK WHITE, *Harlequin*; and TOM LOVELL, for *Pantaloon*, have been engaged by Mr. E. T. SMITH for the forthcoming pantomimes at the Crystal Palace and the Royal Surrey Theatre....Mr. ANDREW HALLIDAY is engaged dramatizing the *Old Curiosity Shop*, by special permission of the late CHARLES DICKENS....Mr. DENIS COYNE, son of Mr. STIRLING COYNE, is said to be studying for the stage....The Philharmonic Music Hall has been purchased by Mr. CHARLES MORTON, and the Metropolitan by Mr. GEORGE SPEEDY. It is stated that the management of the Gaiety Theatre contemplate mounting a dramatized version of *Pickwick*....The Holborn Theatre was to open with Mr. SEFTON PARRY's sporting drama *The Odds*.....Mr. W. S. GILBERT's blank-verse fairy-piece, called *The Temple of Truth*, will be produced at the Haymarket on Monday, Oct. 24. Mr. BUCKSTONE plays the principal character. The Lyceum Theatre had been closed, in consequence of the dangerous illness of Mr. FALCONER. Mr. FALCONER, we learn, is suffering from paralysis....Mr. TOM HOHLER had arrived in London....Prince PONIATOWSKI, the accomplished amateur composer and singer, is among the victims of the late events in Paris, and is now in London. The Prince is reduced to the sad necessity of earning a livelihood by giving instructions in singing....Sir MICHAEL COSTA was on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of WELLINGTON, at Strathfieldsaye....It is said that STRAUSS, the dance-music writer, receives a salary of £2,500 for conducting twelve concerts at Baden-Baden....The husband of Mme. PAULINE LUCCA, Baron VON RAHDEN, is not dead. He was severely wounded, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mme. LUCCA visited the head-quarters of the German Army in France when she received the news. The Baron will be removed to his residence in the Victoria Strasse, Berlin, as soon as possible....There is a division in the ranks of the disciples of the "Music of the Future" in Germany, caused by the marriage of Herr WAGNER with the daughter of LISZT, the divorced wife of Herr VON BULOW, the pianist, who was formerly one of WAGNER's most devoted adherents. The first act of the third part of the "Nibelungen" has been completed by Herr WAGNER, and the entire work is to be finished within two years.

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's Magazine*, for November, opens with the story of the massacres and persecutions of the Huguenots in 1572. The writer appears to have used considerable research in compiling anew the narrative of events which, even in those dark and licentious days, filled all Christendom with pity and horror. Some good illustrations accompany the text. "The Cave of Bellamar," discovered in 1861, not far from Havana, forms the subject of an interesting descriptive paper; also with numerous excellent cuts. The cave is of great extent, and is surpassed by none in the world for beauty and crystalline magnificence, and extraordinary combination of grottoes, lakes, galleries, vast chambers, and other subterranean wonders. "Down the Mississippi," is a lively account of a journey by a party of ladies and gentlemen, and besides being pleasant reading contains a variety of information interspersed with its sketches of incident, scenery and character. "Life in Brittany" contains some good descriptions of that country from the pen of a tourist. There is a further installment of the "Life of Frederick the Great," including the famous Berlin carousal of 1750, the celebrity of which filled all Europe, and the excellent novel "Anne Furness" is continued. A novel, "The Rock of the Legion of Honor," by BERTHOLD AUERBACH, is also commenced in this volume and promises well. The other contents of the magazine, including a remarkably well-written story, "The Pilot's Wife," a surgical whimsey called "My Distinguished Friend Seltzam," and many other papers make up an unusually varied and interesting selection for the month. The usual Editorial Departments are quite up to the mark.

—*The Galaxy* contains a valuable narrative of facts in relation to the expedition for the relief of Fort Sumter, contributed by Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Ex-Secretary of the Navy. The paper will, of course, considering the official position of its writer during the war, be accepted as an important and authentic record of that memorable episode of the great struggle. CARL BENSON gives some "Reminiscences and Speculations" apropos of the turning point, in 1861, in the King of Prussia's life, in which German, political and military affairs are discussed with the writer's usual ability and *aplomb*. Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY's "Lady Judith" increases in interest with the new chapters in this number, and the travelers' history, "Overland," is entitled to the same commendations. Readers of Mr. DISRAELI's *Lothair* know that the Monsignore Catesby in the book is supposed to represent a French Roman Catholic Priest, Monsignore CAPEL. A sketch of this now celebrated personage, by FANNY BARROW, places him very distinctly before us. The author had the opportunity of making his acquaintance during a somewhat lengthened sojourn at Pau, where he resides. An engraving of M. CAPEL is also given. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, Père, is the subject of a well-informed biographical notice. "Mark Twain" reproduces his map of Paris, with some additional explanation. We hardly fancy it was worth while for so good a magazine to afford it the space. We need not particularize the remaining contents of this number, further than to say that they are of fair ability. Taken as a whole, this month's *Galaxy* must be considered satisfactory.

—*Putnam's Monthly* begins a rather grave list of contributions with an essay by Prof. DE VERE, entitled the "Man in the Moon," the final conclusion of which is that the moon may be inhabited. The article is suggestive and readable. Dr. KEATINGE discourses on French influence at the Vatican, which, in view of recent events, is matter for reflection, and it is treated of with ability by the writer. A kindly paper "about dogs socially" illustrates the faithful companionship of the four-footed friend of man very pleasantly. Some vouched-for notes of the troubles Mr. LINCOLN experienced from the constant visits of petitioners, is another testimony to the unwearied generosity of our good President. "A Pilgrimage to Peking" gives some idea of how people travel in China, and sketches some features of Chinese life besides. Some other contributions, closed by "Editorial Notes," "Literature at Home," and title and contents to the sixth volume, complete *Putnam* for November, which we can scarcely regard as lively or attractive as a popular magazine should aim to be.

—*Lippincott's Dictionary of Biography and Mythology* reaches its Tenth Part. We have before spoken of the sterling value of this publication, which every person having the least desire for mental cultivation should possess.

—*The Old Guard* for October presents no special feature for notice, unless indeed a readable sketch, "Among the Aztecs," may be named as conveying some impressions of Mexico, a country of which, in spite of its relations to the United States, we know but little.

The Newman Fund.

The graphic artists of this City and Boston are preparing for exhibition a collection of sketches and drawings by members of this craft, which are afterward to be disposed of by means of a lottery for the benefit of the family of a brother artist, Mr. WILLIAM NEWMAN, lately deceased. Mr. NEWMAN was formerly one of the staff of the London *Punch*, but for the last ten years has resided in this country, contributing largely to the publications of HARPER & BROTHERS, and FRANK LESLIE. In the collection, in course of preparation, nearly seventy artists will be represented, more than half of whom have already handed in their pictures to the Committee. The following constitute the Committee:

F. Bellew, office of *Punchinello*, No. 83 Nassau-street; J. H. Howard, Frank Leslie's, Pearl-street; H. Linton, Yonkers; A. Lumley, Somerville Art Building, Fifth-avenue; H. L. Stephens, office of *Punchinello*, No. 83 Nassau-street.

The artists contributing are as follows: F. Beard, J. C. Beard, Becker, Beach, Bellew, Berghous, Billings, Boles, Bush, Bisbee, Bonwell, Bowlerd, Carey, Chapin, Chapman, Carroll, Darley, Day, Davis, Davenport, Dixon, Emslie, Ehrenger, Foy, Fisher, Frengeny, Forbes, Fisk, Fredricks, Fenn, Fox, Howes, Hyde, Howard, Hogan, Homer, Hoiley, Happin, Herrick, Hooper, Jewett, Jessup, Katell, Lusk, Lumley, Nast, Parsons, Parker, Perkins, Rheinhardt, Reynolds, Rawson, Romsen, Schell, Stephens, Shanley, Shugg, Thwortes, Thompson, Taylor, Wallen, A. Waud, W. Waud, White, Whitney, Warren.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Terrible Accident at New-Castle-on-Tyne—Twelve Men Crushed to Death and Thirty Others Injured—Fire in the Lairds' Ship-yard at Liverpool—Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dreadful accident occurred at MITCHELL's ship-yard, near New-Castle-on-Tyne, yesterday afternoon. A large iron vessel which was in the course of construction suddenly fell over, crushing several workmen. Six bodies have been recovered thus far, and six others are visible, but not yet accessible. Besides the killed, at least thirty were seriously injured. The calamity has created much excitement at New-Castle.

A fire occurred today in the rigging-shop of the Messrs. LAIRD, at Liverpool, which, before it was subdued, destroyed property valued at £10,000 sterling. One thousand operatives, male and female, are temporarily thrown out of employment.

A vessel which arrived here today from Martinique, reports having passed, on the 12th of September, an American steam frigate dismasted....The American ship *Sorrento*, Capt. WILSON, from Liverpool, for New-Orleans, has been totally wrecked. The crew were saved. (The *Sorrento* was built in Kennebunk in 1863, was about 1,600 tons burden, and was owned in New-York.) The *John MacLaren*, of Eastport, Me., has arrived at Hull safely. She had been on fire and was damaged....The ship *Wallace*, from Liverpool for Port-au-Prince, has put into Queenstown, slightly damaged. She experienced the recent heavy gale....The *Barinaga*, from Liverpool for Havana, was lost off Birdseye Island, on Wednesday. The crew was saved....The *Alhambra* was dismasted and towed back to Liverpool. The *Scud*, from Philadelphia, which was waterlogged and abandoned, is repairing at Gibraltar.

Close of the Newmarket Races—The Marriage of Princess Louise—Suspension of a Liverpool Firm—Political Speeches—Arrival of Papal Zouaves in England.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Yesterday was the last day of the Newmarket races. The first race was for a Sweepstakes of twenty sovereigns each, which closed with three subscribers. Baron ROTHSCHILD's b. f. by *King Tom*, out of *Miss Peddee*, walked over.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The officers of the London and County Bank deny the truth of the cable dispatch announcing the arrest at Toronto of one JONES for robbing them. The Bank ignores the matter entirely. The weekly press consider, with ill-concealed awe, the story of the intended marriage of royalty with a subject, as doubtful. RIDLEY, SON & CO., Liverpool merchants interested in American trade, have suspended.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 15.—Messrs. CARDWELL and HARCOURT, members of Parliament for Oxford City, addressed their Liberal constituents here, last evening. They announced that the English militia would be rapidly supplied with breech-loaders.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—The steam-ship *India*, of the Anchor line, landed two hundred and ninety Papal Zouaves at this port, yesterday. They were taken on board at Genoa. Most of them are Canadians. They will be cared for by the Local Committee till Wednesday next, when they will be sent to their homes.

Equality at Rome—English Salute to the Italian Flag—No Amnesty for Mazzini—Another Prince after the Spanish Crown—Austrian and Hungarian Delegations Convoked.

FLORENCE, Oct. 15.—A decree of King VICTOR EMMANUEL establishes equality among the Romans....The commander of the English squadron at Civita-Vecchia, obeying home orders, has saluted the Italian flag.

ROME, Oct. 15.—MAZZINI, the noted Republican agitator, has been excluded from the amnesty....PIACENTINI has been called to the Council, vice BONACCI.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A telegram is given to the public today by the Lombard-street News-room, and therefore generally discredited, stating that Prince AMADEUS has consented to accept the Spanish Crown, and that VICTOR EMMANUEL has given in his adhesion to the scheme.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.—The Emperor's autograph letter convokes the Austrian and Hungarian delegations at Pesth, on Monday, Nov. 21.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A Railroad Murderer Convicted—Wilson, of Connecticut, Accepts His Rations After a Nine Days' Fast—The Haverhill Tragedy.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 15.—The trial of WM. GAGE for murder, by throwing a train of cars, of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, from the track, near Lucas, Ohio, in May last, killing an unknown man and wounding several persons, was concluded in the Richland Court of Common Pleas last night. This morning the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. GAGE will be sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. JOHN SUGDON, his partner in the crime, turned State's evidence. He will probably plead guilty of manslaughter, and be sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15.—WILSON, the murderer of Warden WILLARD, of the Connecticut State Prison, abstained from food from 1 o'clock P. M. Thursday week until 5 o'clock P. M. today—nine days and four hours—when he arose from his bunk, stood up in his cell, and put out his noon rations of meat and took his evening rations of mush and molasses, and commenced to eat. He was informed on Friday that a motion for a new trial had been filed by his counsel, and this may be the cause of his conclusion to take food. It is not probable that a new trial will be granted, however.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 15.—The Coroner's jury, after full investigation, find that Mrs. BECKFORD killed her son CLARENCE, and afterward committed suicide.

THE WEST.

Case of Gen. Vanderveer, Accused of Embezzlement—The Cincinnati Exposition—Tornado in Wisconsin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 15, via PHILADELPHIA.—The case of Gen. VANDERVEER, Ex-Collector of the Third Ohio District, charged with embezzlement while discharging the duties of said office, was dismissed today by United States Commissioner HALLIDAY, on motion of United States District-Attorney BATEMAN. Detective LAMORN, who swore to the warrant, was absent with the papers, and the District-Attorney took occasion to say he was more than ever impressed with the fact the prosecution was begun without sufficient investigation....An immense audience attended the Industrial Exposition today. About 10,000 children were present from the schools of the city and adjacent country. The attendance for the week numbers over 80,000 persons. The total receipts for admission since the commencement, have been about $3,600. The next week being the last, a larger attendance is anticipated.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—A small tornado passed over the south side of the city today, which demolished the furniture in the establishment of FLECK & SWABB. The damage is $10,000. No lives were lost.

Death of the Archbishop of Quebec.

QUEBEC, Oct. 15.—The Archbishop of Quebec died last night of dropsy of the heart, aged seventy-two years. He was the fifteenth Bishop and the third Archbishop of Quebec. He was taken suddenly ill about two months ago while on a pastoral visit. His body will lie in state in the Archiepiscopal Chapel till Tuesday, when interment takes place. The Canadian Bishops will assist at the funeral obsequies.

The Yale College Scientific Expedition—Curious Discoveries in the North-West.

FORT BRIDGER, Wyoming Territory, Oct. 15.—The Yale College scientific party, under the charge of Prof. MARSH, arrived here yesterday, having spent the last six weeks in examining the geology of the Eastern Uintah Mountains and the country between the Green and the White Rivers. This was an unexplored region, and proved of much scientific interest. An ancient lake-bed was discovered, containing great numbers of extinct crocodiles, turtles, serpents and other fish, with the remains of rhinoceroses and other tropical animals, most of which are new to science. Lieut. WANN and a detachment of the Thirteenth United States Infantry acted as an escort to the expedition. The party are all well, and will start to-morrow for Salt Lake and California.

THE LATE ROBERT E. LEE.

Eulogies of the English Press—Demonstrations of Grief in Southern Cities.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The English journals are teeming with eulogistic obituary notices of Gen. LEE. In the *Times* this morning, Col. TREEMANTLE, of the Guards, goes so far as to say that the single blot upon the reputation of the great commander, the escape from annihilation of the Northern army after Fredericksburg, is to be attributed to the fact that the feeling of humanity overpowered the stern duty of the General. This has been often said before, but never established.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—Today has been universally observed as a day of mourning for the death of Gen. LEE. All buildings on leading thoroughfares, and many private residences are appropriately draped; all the wholesale houses were closed, and business generally suspended. The Ex-Confederate soldiers formed a procession, wearing crape, and proceeded in a body to St. Paul's Church to hear the eulogy upon Gen. LEE by Rev. Mr. PLATT. The most distinguished and substantial of our citizens united in the demonstration of respect. All party distinctions and prejudices were ignored. The fire-bells have been tolled all day; to-night a monster mass-meeting is being held at Weisigen Hall, of which the Mayor is Chairman, and in which all classes of our citizens, ignoring past differences, are participating. Eulogies will be delivered by Gens. BRECKENRIDGE and PRESTON, Ex-Confederate Generals, and also by Gen. FINNETT, Ex-Federal General.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 15.—A shadow of the deepest gloom rests upon our city. Every heart is filled with sorrow for the death of Gen. LEE. Norfolk is clothed in mourning for the departed hero. A meeting of citizens was held last night, at which resolutions were adopted expressing the deep grief of our people, and tendering to the stricken family the condolence of hearts that, like theirs, beat heavy, and are sad with an overwhelming affliction. On the day of the funeral business will be suspended.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Oct. 15.—The death of Gen. LEE has produced a most profound sensation in this community. The stores, hotels and public buildings are all draped in mourning, and will be closed from 12 till 3 o'clock. All classes and parties join in paying honors to the memory of the departed.

RALEIGH, Oct. 15.—The announcement of Gen. LEE's death has plunged this community into deepest gloom. The soldiers of the late Confederate States Army, without any pre-arrangement, appeared on the street yesterday wearing crape. A meeting of citizens was held in the church, a large number of ladies participating, at which appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to arrange for a memorial service. Judge WATTS adjourned the Superior Court yesterday, in respect to the memory of Gen. LEE.

MOBILE, Oct. 15.—Today was generally observed in respect to the memory of Gen. LEE. All places of business and public offices were closed and draped in mourning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 15.—Today was universally observed as a holiday. Every store in the city was closed, and the flags of the shipping were at half-mast. Many houses and places of business were draped in mourning in memory of Gen. LEE. A meeting of citizens was held at the Exchange, but the crowd was so immense that it was adjourned to Monument-square. A Committee was appointed, which reported resolutions recommending the appointment of a Committee of thirteen to draft suitable resolutions for the occasion, to be reported at a future meeting, and adjourned. During the proceedings Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and Gen. HENRY R. JACKSON were called upon to address the meeting, and in brief speeches responded. Both of them stated that it was impossible for them to do justice to the memory of the great dead. Besides these gentlemen, Commodore TATTNALL, Gens. SORRELL, LAWTON and WAYNE, Cols. SCREVEN and WAYNE, and other distinguished persons in the city, occupied places on the stand. Bishop BECKWITH preached a sermon in Christ Church. No day has been more generally observed as a holiday since 1860.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 15.—With few exceptions every business house in the city closed from 12 to 1 o'clock today, as a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. LEE. At noon an immense meeting of citizens, including 100 ladies, was held in the theatre, and suitable resolutions were passed. The audience were deeply interested in the proceedings, and many, including some of the speakers, were affected to tears. An eulogy on the life and character of Gen. LEE is to be delivered on a day to be fixed hereafter.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—The funeral obsequies of Gen. LEE, today, were the most imposing ever seen in this city. Fully 10,000 persons assembled at the City Hall. A procession was formed which numbered 5,000. An address was delivered by Gen. GORDON, which was very impressive; many of the audience shed tears. Public buildings, stores and private dwellings were draped in mourning. The flags on the capitol, engine-house and car-shed were at half mast, and business generally suspended.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 15.—A large meeting was held here today, which was presided over by Hon. THOS. HARDEMAN, to give expression to the grief occasioned by the death of Gen. LEE. Resolutions were adopted, expressive of the great grief of the people, and their love for the dead, and recommending the erection of a grand memorial monument.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 15.—Today at 12 o'clock an oration upon the life and character of Gen. LEE was delivered at the Presbyterian Church, which was densely crowded. Yesterday and today stores were closed, bells tolled, houses draped in mourning and business suspended.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct 15.—An imposing funeral procession was formed today, in memory of Gen. LEE, and a meeting was held, and resolutions of sorrow were passed, after which eulogies were delivered by distinguished citizens. The meeting was the largest ever held in this city. All places of business were closed and business suspended, and the buildings draped in mourning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Several Buildings Burned at Charlestown, West Va.—Partial Destruction of a Village in Canada.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 15.—A destructive fire has occurred at Charlestown, West Va., on the river side of Front-street, above the steamboat landing, destroying property valued at $50,000, including the brick store-house of F. J. HARRISON, with the stock, $14,000; D. S. ESTELL's grocery, stock and building, $5,500; F. S. CLARK, grocer, $3,000; BRIGHAM WARD, grocer, $3,000; Mrs. A. S. LAIDLEY, brick store-house, $5,000; and a number of other houses of less value, and which were for the most part partially insured.

TORONTO, Oct. 15.—The village of Orangeville, about thirty miles from this city, was visited by a destructive fire, last night. Eleven stores and their contents, two hotels and four valuable houses were burnt. The loss is over $80,000.

Congressional Nominations.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—MATTHEW J. SHOECRAFT, of Madison, was today nominated by the Democrats of the Twenty-second Congressional District as candidate to Congress.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 15.—Judge JOHN T. HARRIS, of Rockingham County, a Conservative, was nominated to Congress for the Sixth District at Harrisonburg, yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15.—The Democrats of the Sixth District have nominated A. CUMMINGS for Congress.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Billiard Championship—Masonic Election—Quotations of Mining Stocks—Census of Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—A game of billiards for the championship of the Pacific coast and a silver cue was played here, last night, between JOSEPH W. LITTLE and JOHN F. MCCLEERY, the former winning the game....The Grand Lodge of Masons re-elected LEONIDAS PRATT Grand Master, and ALEX. G. ABELL Grand Secretary....The following are the closing prices of mining stocks: Alpha, $7; Belcher, $4; Bullion, $6; Chollar, $57; Confidence, $5; Crown Point, $5; Empire Mill, $6; Gould & Curry, $108; Imperial, $35; Kentuck, $27; Occidental, $4; Ophir, $3; Overman, $9; Savage, $38; Sierra Nevada, $13; Yellow Jack, $29....The census returns of Nevada show the population to be 41,866; the total property valuation is over $32,500,000.

Monument to Confederate Dead.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 15.—The corner-stone of the monument to be erected in memory of the Confederate dead was laid today in the cemetery by the Grand Master of Masons, SAMUEL LAWRENCE. Among the articles deposited was a beautiful Confederate flag presented by Miss SALLIE EDWARDS. The monument is being built under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association. An address was delivered by Col. THOMAS C. HOWARD, which was well received.

Base-Ball—Harvards vs. Mutuals.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—The home-and-home game of base-ball between the Harvards and Mutuals, of New-York, was played here today. The game was called on the eighth inning, when the score stood: Mutuals, 24; Harvards, 13.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The British brig *Zephyr*, of Maitland, N. S., from New-York for Stettin, was abandoned in a sinking condition on the 10th of October, having been dismasted by a severe hurricane on the 8th. The crew was saved and brought to this port.

The Ship *Merrimac*, the wreck of which is reported, was insured for $75,000, and her cargo for $8,000, all in Boston offices.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 15.—United States Marshal QUIMBY received, this morning, the pardon papers for the Fenian prisoners, STARR, MANNIX and THOMPSON, and has forwarded them to the Agent of the Prison at Auburn. The prisoners will be set at liberty this evening.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 15.—There was a slight frost last night.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 15.—During the past two days there were thirteen deaths from yellow fever.

BATH, Me., Oct. 15.—CHAS. D. WILLIAMS, a ship-carpenter, was killed, yesterday, by falling into the hold of a vessel. He leaves a wife and four children.

THE NEW JEWISH RITUAL.

Another Advance of Reformed Judaism—The New Ritual of the Temple Israel—Rev. Mr. Lewin and Militant Judaism.

We have, on previous occasions, adverted to the progress of the reformed school of Judaism as a remarkable development in the religious tendencies of the age. As we then showed, the most advanced section of the progressive portion of the Jewish Church finds its ablest expositor and representative in this locality in the person of Rev. RAPHAEL D'C. LEWIN, Rabbi of the Temple Israel, Brooklyn. We have before us the latest effort of this gentleman in the direction of bringing his religion into harmony with "the demands of reason, the requirements of modern civilization and enlightenment," without neglecting "the vital principles and ancient landmarks of Judaism." This comes to us in the form of an American-Jewish Ritual, the publication of which the author states to have been one of the objects of his life. Viewing this work from a standpoint outside of the Jewish race and religion, and in the light of a tolerably accurate knowledge of existing manuals of Jewish worship, we find the book possesses sundry noticeable features. It may be remarked that the Orthodox Minhagin, as the existing orders of devotion are usually termed, present a very formidable array of volumes. The prayers for each of the chief religious festivals of the Church occupy a bulky octavo, and the ordinary daily prayers are contained within similar compass. The efforts already made by the Reformed School to reduce the order of public worship within more reasonable limits, are three in number. First, the "Ritual" in use at the Temple Emanuel, compiled by Dr. MERZBACHER, and revised by Dr. ADLER, contained in two volumes, one devoted exclusively to the services for the day of Atonement, the other comprising the remainder of the daily and special services; second, the "Ritual" of the Temple Adas Jeshurun, compiled by Dr. WISE, of Cincinnati, in one volume; and, third, the "Minhag America," compiled in three volumes by Dr. WISE, of Cincinnati. The orthodox section of the Church conduct all their public services in Hebrew, the translation on the opposite page being merely added for the convenience of the worshippers. In the "Ritual" of the Temple Emanuel, a small proportion of the prayers are read in English; in that compiled by Dr. EINHORN, what is not spoken in Hebrew is said in German; in the ritual of Dr. WISE there is a curious mixture of English, German and Hebrew, neither of which has the reputation of being strictly grammatical, and as regards both the German and English portions, we can state from some little examination that the language can scarcely be termed classical. The newly-published volume of Mr. LEWIN embodies a larger proportion of prayers to be read in English than any of its predecessors, the use of the Hebrew being only retained in sundry well-known and distinctive portions of the service. The translation is throughout new, and without professing to judge of its correctness, there can be no question as to its general elegance and evident appropriateness. One very noticeable feature in the prayers is that they contain petitions for all mankind, the orthodox custom being to intercede for Israel and for Israel alone. The strictly original portions of the book are the services for confirmation, burial and marriage; the family prayers and the memorial of departed souls occurring in the vesper service for the day of Atonement. The service of confirmation is a distinctive feature of the Reformed school, the Orthodox having nothing to correspond with it save a very imperfect formula of introducing males to the Church, and none at all for the admission of females. In fact, the Orthodox prayers contain a distinct expression of thanksgiving to be used by men in acknowledgment of the goodness of the Deity in not having made them women. The confirmation service introduced in the present volume is at once simple, expressed and beautiful. The same may be said of the funeral service. The marriage service is an immense advance on that employed by the orthodox Jews, of which certain portions are unpleasantly suggestive of the merely sensuous side of the relation. The form used by Mr. LEWIN is very closely assimilated to that employed by the majority of Christian churches, and has nothing in it to which the most fastidious could object. The domestic prayers are exceedingly well conceived and expressed. The memorial of departed souls is evidently designed in much to draw the thoughts of the worshipper to a recollection of the bonds of affection that united them with the deceased, and to continue these into the higher sphere of spiritual relation, as to interpose an intercession for their future welfare. The doctrinal position of Reformed Judaism with reference to the destiny of the immortal part, after the death of the body, is evidently of a somewhat hazy character. Beautiful and impressive as this part of the service is, even an appearance of endeavoring to influence the lot of spirits passed beyond the grave seems, from a Protestant standpoint, to be somewhat of a solecism in so rational a system of religion. We understand, however, that, on the introduction of the ritual, this portion of the service caused the most profound emotion among the worshipers.

The American Jewish Ritual was introduced to the Temple Israel on New Years eve, and will doubtless be ere long generally adopted among the more advanced of the Reformed Jewish congregations. As showing the actuating motive of its author, we give the brief exordium delivered on the occasion of its first use:

"It becomes my happy privilege, on this the eve of a new year, to introduce into this young reformed congregation the American Jewish Ritual, and to declare it to be, from this night henceforth, the established Ritual of Temple Israel.

May God grant that it may prove instrumental in furthering the hallowed mission of Israel, in disseminating the principles of pure Judaism, and in promoting the great cause of progress and reform.

May God bless the members of this congregation, and grant them life to see Temple Israel become a great congregation, an honor to themselves, and a pride to the name of Israel."

On Sunday last the Board of Trustees of the Temple Israel met in their vestry-room, and passed the following address, which, after an adjournment in a body to the house of Mr. LEWIN, was duly read and presented by the Vice-President of the Board, Mr. S. KOCH:

To Rev. Raphael D'C. Lewin:

But a few months have elapsed since you were invited to take charge of the spiritual affairs of "Temple Israel," which, without remuneration for a time, you heartily accepted, in order to establish our congregation upon a firm basis. Our anticipations and hopes of success, at that period, were but vague, until you brought to bear upon them your untiring efforts and zeal. Bravely and nobly have you labored in the glorious work, trusting in God, and in the purity of your principles, and never doubting to make Temple Israel one of the most enlightened and progressive congregations of the age. Neither despondency nor apathy was allowed to hang its gloomy pall over the bright prospects which loomed up before you. First came the inauguration, then the consecration of our own building, and to crown your efforts with greater success, you produced after much labor, the American Jewish Ritual, and instituted it in Temple Israel. Its worship having been tried, proved, and accepted as satisfactory, we tender you our grateful and heartfelt thanks. In this, Sir, you have evinced an unselfish ambition and a zeal which have won our respect and admiration. Your knee, Sir, has never been bent to Baal, only to God. Your guiding star is Judaism in its pristine purity and spirit. Your banner has been unfurled to the world.

"THE VOICE OF REASON IS THE VOICE OF GOD."

These sacred ties, which should bind minister and congregation in love and harmony, find a full response from us. These are not empty and unmeaning words, but spring from the hearts of those who can appreciate truth, principle and an honest purpose.

Henceforth, under your guidance, we enter with renewed vigor upon our duties to God and the human family, and may your labors tend to foster and place Judaism before the world in its true spirit.

In conclusion, we offer you our best wishes for a happy and prosperous year, and may God in His infinite mercy bless you and your family.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
S. L. MOSES, M. D.,
President of Temple Israel, for the Board of Trustees.

Mr. LEWIN responded in a few suitable and feeling remarks, and the members of the Board retired. Today is, in the Jewish calendar, the last of the Feast of Tabernacles, and the chief commemorative days of Judaism with which the New Year opens having thus been gone through, the New Ritual may be said to have been fairly tried. We understand that the consistent verdict of the congregation of the Temple Israel has been one of cordial approval.

The Diamond Fields of South Africa—Large Shipments to England.

The Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, *Journal*, of the 12th of August, says:

"There certainly never has been such a stir in this colony before, excepting at the time of war. Every town and district in the colony has sent its contingent to the army of workers at the Vaal Fields, and still the movement goes on. In May there were about 100 men at the diggings. Before the end of June there were 700. At the close of July there were over 1,000; and at the present it is estimated that there are at the Klip Drift, Phiel, Hebron, and Kieskamma Fields no less than 2,000 men. When it is remembered that the European population in the colony is scattered over a large surface and at the best but small, and that distances here are very great, it will be understood that pretty strong motives must have been at work to occasion so large a movement. The discovery of the 'Star of South Africa,' now known at home, has been followed by that of other stones, which, if not so valuable as that superb gem, are of great excellence and in large numbers. As the fields are in a country owned by no one who can substantiate his claim, there is no organization of labor, and there are no means of ascertaining the actual discoveries. Some keep their good fortunes to themselves, and again there are cases in which a diamond is talked about until it becomes several diamonds. The Customs returns will, after a while, give trustworthy statistics. At present it is estimated that the Natal Company has sent home diamonds to the value of £12,000; that MOSENTHAL & Co. shipped £4,500 by the *Roman*; that the *Norseman* took away £450, and the *Northam* £2,800, while it is said that the *Cambrian* will now receive £30,000. If to these sums be added the price of the Star of South Africa, a sum of £60,000 is reached, and these shipments leave a large number of gems in the colony and in the possession of diggers at the fields. Some parties are known to have been successful. The Natal and King Williamstown parties may be especially mentioned. They have divided about £20,000 between them. As a matter of course, out of so large a number of diggers many have been greatly disappointed; and in making the above statement we do so only in our office as reporters of news, and not at all with a desire to excite to rash adventure.

As to the position of the fields, it may be as well to say that they are within 100 miles west of Bloemfontein, and 100 miles north of Fauresmith. Let any one who has one of HALL's maps of South Africa follow the twenty-eighth line of latitude until it crosses the Vaal. Immediately below the point of intersection he will see a great bend in the river. The fields are on both sides of the river, at the lowest secondary curve of that great bend. On the south-eastern side is the Phiel Field, and on the north-western side is the Klip Drift Field. Port Alfred is the nearest colonial port to the diamond fields, and Capetown is the most distant. From Grahamstown, whether by Cradock or Queenstown, the distance is by no means formidable. A party from the city accomplished the journey in a bullock wagon in eighteen days. We do not advise any one who lives 'at home at ease' to rush to the diamond diggings; but should the lottery prove as attractive at home as it has shown itself to be here, then it should be remembered that the nearest seaport to the fields is neither Capetown nor Port Natal, but that Port Alfred and Port Elizabeth are much nearer, and that at either of these ports good traveling accommodation is to be obtained."

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "The Prussian authorities have just concluded a contract for 600,000 Winter coats for their army. These are to be long, coming down to the knee, covered with a water-proof cloth on the outside, and lined inside with sheep-skin, a hood of the same material forming part of each coat. Each such garment is to cost, as nearly as possible, twenty-five francs, or one pound sterling. Beside the Winter coats, the same Government has given a contract for 600,000 pairs of big Winter boots, which are to cost about ten shillings each. This hardly looks as if the Prussians expected to leave France before the worst of the Winter has set in, if, indeed, they do so then."

In the treatment of Hernia or rupture, results obtained by the use of Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Multipedal Truss will compare favorably with the success of the most approved operations by the most skilful operators. No. 2 Barclay-st. Dr. RIGGS in daily attendance.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

SCOTT—BURNS.—At the Church of the Annunciation, on Thursday, Oct. 13, by Rev. L. L. Noble, JULIAN SCOTT to MARY, daughter of Mary E. and the late William Burns, all of this City.

DIED.

BININGER.—On Friday, Oct. 14, ABRAM M. BININGER, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 167 West 45th-st.

CALHOUN.—On Saturday, Oct. 15, ESTELLE A. CALHOUN, wife of Walter H. Calhoun.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Light, 7th-av. and 34th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CROOKE.—In this City, Friday, Oct. 14, ANNA, wife of Charles Crooke, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, L. G. Dodge, at Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KEYSER.—Suddenly, Friday morning, Oct. 14, ANNA V., only daughter of George E. and Rebecca M. Keyser, aged 12 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Washington-square M. E. Church on Sunday, at 1½ P. M.

LOVETT.—On Saturday, Oct. 15, ANN LOVETT.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Charles H. McIntire, No. 163 West 10th-st.

OAKLEY.—On Friday, 14th inst., Mr. ANDREW OAKLEY, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence No. 10 Delancy-st.

POST.—At Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 13, ANN DUBOIS, wife of Peter P. Post, aged 62 years, 8 months and 27 days.

SABBATON.—On Wednesday, 12th inst., JOSEPH A. SABBATON, aged 45 years.

The friends of the deceased, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 315 West 28th-st.

TWINE.—On Saturday, Oct. 8, ELIZABETH A., wife of F. W. Twine.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, George Caplin, No. 261 West 22d-st., on Sunday, Oct. 16, at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—At Woodside, L. I., on Friday evening, 14th inst., THOMAS TAYLOR, formerly of Macon, Ga.

The funeral services will be held on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M., at the house of Stephen Hall, Woodside. Relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry, Hunter's Point, until 1½ o'clock.

WAITE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 15, ANNA F. WAITE, in the twenty-first year of her age.

Particulars of the funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST., having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES
300 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINIERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.
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CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.
ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,
(a specialty by our own artist,)
in all colors to match furniture and room decorations

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.

A MEETING OF THE UNDERSIGNED was held this afternoon, at the office of Messrs. TANNER, WALKER & MCANERNEY, No. 63 Broadway:

THOS. L. SNEAD,	THOS. L. BROUN,
Dr. C. K. MARSHALL,	JNO. MCANERNEY, Jr.,
JAMES GARDNER,	R. D. TUCKER, Jr.,
DANIEL H. LONDON,	Dr. THEOP. STEELE,
JOHN J. KELLY,	DANIEL H. BALDWIN,
J. F. CUMMINGS,	E. C. NORTON,
H. H. WALKER,	ROBERT TANNAHIL,
T. J. SLAUGHTER,	JAMES SELBY,
C. E. RIVES,	W. B. RICHARDS,
EDWIN DE LEON,	M. B. FIELDING,
JOHN MITCHEL,	R. A. LANCASTER,
J. D. IMBODEN,	M. LEAHMAN,
JOHN W. KERR,	THOS. W. EVANS,
B. D. TUCKER,	W. B. MILTON,
A. J. BEALL,	W. ALEX. BASS,

John F. Tanner was elected Chairman, and John D. Keiley, Jr., Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That a public meeting be called at such place and time as the following Committee may hereafter designate, to give expression to the general sentiment excited by the death of so great and good a man as Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Resolved, 2. That this meeting, inaugurated as it is by the Southern residents of the City of New-York, yet cordially invites the co-operation of all men, without respect to section or nationality, who may be inclined to join in paying respect to the memory of a great American.

Resolved, 3. That the Committee be empowered to procure the use of a suitable hall or room in New-York City, and to invite such gentlemen as they may seem proper, to make appropriate addresses on the occasion.

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen constitute a Committee to carry out the foregoing resolutions:

M. B. FIELDING, Chairman.

JAS. A. MCMASTER,	JOHN MITCHEL,
E. C. NORTON,	ROBT. A. LANCASTER,
J. B. ALEXANDER,	ROBT. TANNAHIL,
Dr. C. K. MARSHALL,	W. B. MILTON,
J. D. IMBODEN,	DAVID M. HILDRETH,
H. H. WALKER,	RICHD. ATKINSON.

The Chairman of the meeting was, on the motion of Major Richards, added to the Committee.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to publish in the New-York daily papers the above proceedings.
JOHN F. TANNER, Chairman.
JOHN D. KEILEY, Jr., Secretary.

The Committee are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Tanner, Walker & McAnerney, No. 63 Broadway, on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN D. KEILEY, Jr., Secretary.

HOLDERS OF MISSISSIPPI "PLANTERS' BANK" or "UNION BANK," (repudiated) Bonds, will please communicate with Messrs. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

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POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the General Committee, the members of this Association, and Republicans of the District, are requested to meet at Arthur Hall, No. 303 West 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1870, to elect delegates to the several Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M. By order of
WILLIAM H. MERRILL, Jr., President.
NELSON A. THAYER, DANIEL A. ANDERSON, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 750 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 7 o'clock, for the election of delegates to the several conventions, pursuant to the call of the Republican General Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
H. M. TWOMBLY, President.
GEORGE H. HILL, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

STEINWAY HALL, 14TH-ST.
SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES
AND LECTURES ON THE
DOCTRINES OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.
On SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, lecture by
Rev. J. C. AGER.
Subject—*Jesus the Physician; or, the Atonement a Work of Healing.*
The public invited. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY of the Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church will be held on SUNDAY, the 16th inst. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. JOHN H. VINCENT, Secretary of Sunday-school Union. Addresses in the AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. DEEMS, Rev. WM. H. BOOLE and GEORGE BUNGAY, Esq. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. EGGLESTON, late of Chicago. All interested in Sunday-school work are most cordially invited to be present.

THE PILGRIMS' JUBILEE.—TO COMMEMORATE the fifth jubilee of the LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS, a course of lectures will be given in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, by REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, on the Church history of the Pilgrims prior to their coming to New-England. The first lecture will be on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: THE ORIGIN OF NATIONAL CHURCHES AND THE PURITANS AS A PARTY IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. SEATS FREE TO ALL.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—Right Rev. Dr. EASTBURN, Bishop of Massachusetts, will preach in the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAY MORNING, the 16th inst. Divine service and sermon in the AFTERNOON at 3½; Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach. At 7½ there will be a special service, when Right Rev. Dr. CUMMINS, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, will preach.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—(Dr. SEAVER'S.) Rev. GEO. H. GOULD, D. D., of Hartford, is expected to speak in this Church on SUNDAY, 16th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The Pastor has so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to return to the City, but is not yet able to supply the pulpit.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH—REV. DR. BELLOWS, Pastor. The congregation of this church will worship at Irving Hall, corner 15th-st. and Irving-place, on SUNDAY, Oct. 16. Morning service, 10½; Evening service, 7½. Subject for the evening—*Relations of the Unitarian Faith to the Particular Creeds of Christendom.*

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The morning sermon more particularly to aged Christians; prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING; experience-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. The seats are free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancy sts.—Rev. SAMUEL H. SMITH will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor elect of the New-England Congregational Church, of this City, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services temporarily in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. All are invited. Due notice will be given of the removal to the church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. CHARLES T. LEE WILL PREACH at Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Joys and Duties of a Christian Life.* Seats free. The public cordially invited.

RT. REV. G. D. CUMMINGS, ASSISTant Bishop of Kentucky, will preach in the Church of the Atonement, corner Madison-av and 28th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH AT the Church of our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Law of Sacrifice.*

FREE SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY evening, in the Church of the Ascension, (Episcopal,) corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 7½ P. M.; seats all free and strangers made welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY IN WANT of church accommodations can rent Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., fully furnished with organ, seats, &c.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 370 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Clergyman in charge. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon—one in the course on "Faith and Works." Subject—*Doing.* Strangers cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting Oct. 17, 1870, 7½ P. M., at Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st. After the usual introductory services, the audience will resolve itself into a Sunday-school, under the superintendence of Prof. M. M. MERRELL, of Grace Mission, teachers to be chosen at the time. The teaching of classes will occupy twenty-five minutes, after which teachers will make brief reports of methods used in teaching the lesson. Lesson: St. Mark x., 35-40. The meeting will close with an address by Rev. Dr. CROSBY. PHILIP PHILLIPS will be present and conduct the singing.

HOME EVANGELIZATION.—THE friends of the American Tract Society will meet in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., SABBATH, Oct. 16, at 7½ o'clock, to hear statements from Secretary STEVENSON of missionary work among the Chinese on the Pacific coast, and other destitute classes of the South and West. Addresses will also be delivered by the Rector, Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Rev. Dr. THOS. VERMILYE, and others.

NOTICE.—T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., preaches SABBATH EVENING his fourth discourse in the regular Sunday Evening course, on *Courtship*, and in the MORNING, 10½ o'clock, subject—*The Power of Woman's Faith.* Juvenile temperance meeting at 2 P. M., to be addressed by THOS. HEYWOOD, late of London, England. Seats free.

SYRIA MISSION.—LATELY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.—Addresses for this Mission will be made in the Brick Church, 37th-st. and 5th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, by Rev. D. STUART DODGE, of Beyrout, and Drs. HITCHCOCK and PRIME, under the direction of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETing of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Tabernacle of Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE's,) Schermerhorn-st., near Powers. Addresses by eminent speakers; singing by the Sunday-school. George W. Morgan, Esq., will preside at the organ.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by addresses from Rev. J. HYATT SMITH and others; singing by the children. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Day-school 9 to 3 o'clock. Visitors welcome daily, (except Saturday,) from 10 to 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. PARSONS, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; also, the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., and No. 275 West-st. at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach SUNDAY MORNING in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; Rev. Dr. WESTCOTT, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO will preach in Sands-street (near Fulton-st.) Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. KETTELL, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Catholic Countries.*

WILLETT-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, near Grand-st., Rev. JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.—Preaching at the usual morning and evening hours. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock, A. H. BRUMMELL, Superintendent. Young people's meeting at 6 P. M. Seats all free and a hearty welcome.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. H. F. PEASE; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN; Subject—*Dancing.* Monthly meeting of the Youths' Missionary Society at 2 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry-sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ and 7½. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. At the afternoon session FANNY CROSBY will read a poem and address the school. Seats all free.

SPIRITUALISM ON SUNDAY IN THE hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Startling manifestations are witnessed here every Sunday, proving conclusively that spirits do hold converse with mortals, encouraging and wooing them onward toward their heavenly home. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH will preach SABBATH MORNING on account of the Missionary meeting in the Brick Church, 37th-st. and 5th-av. This Church will be closed in the evening.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder JOHN B. COOK, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the *Coming and Kingdom of Christ at Hand.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., LATE of Hamilton, Canada West, having entered on his pastoral duties of the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., will preach his Introductory Sermons in that Church, SABBATH NEXT, the 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 3½ in the afternoon.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

REV. JOHN S. DAVENPORT, OF BOSton, will preach SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—*The Present European Movements Considered in Reference to the Present and Future Condition of the Christian Church.*

EASTERN BRANCH YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 473 Grand-st., junction East Broadway.—Bible class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, under the direction of Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. All are welcome.

MOST IMPORTANT!—THAT MAN OF God, who is much hated for the truth's sake, will preach the word of prophecy in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*The Time, Manner, and Object of Christ's Second Coming.*

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Appollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats. Children's Lyceum at 3 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. I. S. WILLIS, Pastor. General prayer-meetings at 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Conducted by Brother SAMUEL HALSTED. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM H. BOOLE WILL preach in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOME CHAPEL, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, BLEECKer-st., corner Morton.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Ark of Safety.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Pastor Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*An Astronomical Miracle.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¼ P. M. A cordial invitation given to attend these services.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 2½ for deaf mutes; 4 P. M. catechetical instruction. Rev. O. WITHERSPOON will preach at 7½ P. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 16th inst. MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. FOSS; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. FERRIS.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av. above 45th-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, Oct. 16, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., SUNDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH on SABBATH, in the New-York Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ORATORY OF ST. SACRAMENT. Services SUNDAY, 7, 10, 11 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Tuesday being St. Luke's Day, service at 7 A. M. and choral prayers at 8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. CHARLES OLMSTED.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH (D. V.) in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., on SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 16. Service commences at 7½. Services 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. T. H. BURCH, PASTOR, WILL preach at Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church (near 3d-av.) SUNDAY MORNING. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—PARK-av., Rev. G. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor.—Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject Sunday Evening—*Conscience.*

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector.—Hours of service, every SUNDAY during the Winter, 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH—Working men and women especially welcome; earnest, practical sermons for the masses. Service 10½ and 7½ o'clock, 31st-st., near 2d-av.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, preaches every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY HOMES.

One of the Places of Refuge for Tax-Ridden New-Yorkers—Some of the Advantages of Living on the Other Side of the Hudson—Cheap Rents and Speedy Transit.

The high rate of taxation to which residents in this City are subjected is causing a diminution in our Metropolitan population, exceeding, probably, the influx of people annually received from cities and towns outside of Manhattan Island, and the numbers of foreign immigrants who remain in the City after landing. A large proportion of those who seek for homes beyond the City, and who are, nevertheless, compelled to live within easy riding distance of New-York, in order that they may carry on business here without being subjected to the extortionate demands of the "Ring" cormorants, who, like the horse-leech, are reiterating, with increasing vehemence every year, their cry of "Give, give," find ample home facilities in the towns and villages of New-Jersey, and especially in those of the northerly section of that State. The increase of population, in fact, which has marked Northern New-Jersey, during the past ten years more particularly, may be, for the most part, attributed to the cause above set forth, and the continuance of that increase is only another proof that people see no hope of any lessening of the burden of taxation so long as Tammany holds sway over the purse and property of our island population.

The owners of real estate are, of course, the first to feel the effects of this inordinate taxation, and are loudest in their complaints against the systematic robbery to which they are subjected. Such of our people, however, who live in hired tenements know that eventually the burden of high taxation is borne by themselves. Whenever the landlord finds that an increase of tax has been levied on his property, he invariably puts the addition (oftentimes doubled and trebled) on the tenant; so that high and constantly increasing rents everywhere throughout the City have been sources of continual complaint. Owing to this cause, thousands leave the Metropolis every year, and take up their abodes where they are not compelled to pay out all their earnings to the rapacious landlord or to the cormorant tax-gatherer.

Few places in New-Jersey have profited by this exodus of our population to a greater extent than Elizabeth City. This place now has a population of 23,000 souls, and possesses every facility for supplying home-seekers with comfortable residences. Two lines of railway pass through the city—the New-Jersey Central, from New-York to Easton, Penn., thence to Pittsburg and the West; and the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, leading to Philadelphia, and thence South and West. On these two roads there are run, daily, 116 passenger trains, in the aggregate, or fifty-eight on each road, beside numbers of coal and freight trains, thus affording the amplest facilities for reaching and returning from the city, at almost any time between the hours of 4 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock midnight. By this means persons engaged in any city occupation may be assured of accommodation. The time occupied in reaching the city is so well graduated that it requires only forty-five or fifty minutes' travel after leaving Elizabeth, by either of these routes, to land one in New-York; or only five minutes more than is requisite to enable one to reach the City Hall from many points above the lower terminus of the Central Park. And it may be remarked, in this connection, that the liability to delay on the route is not half as great on either of these steam roads as it is on the route of any line of horse-cars that traverses our City thoroughfares. Commutation by either of the steam railroads above mentioned has been fixed at $65 60 per annum.

The item of rent is, of course, the most important one to be considered in connection with the subject of finding a home in the vicinity of NEW-YORK; and in this matter Elizabeth holds out weighty inducements to those in search of residences. Houses may be rented there at prices ranging from $250 to $3,000 per annum. A comfortable house of six rooms may be had for $250, and a larger one, containing eight rooms, within ten minutes' walk of the depot, generally rents for from $400 to $450 per annum. Residences containing eight rooms, if one chooses to go a short distance from the business centre of the City, may be obtained at an annual rental of $500. In these latter instances the tenant will have, in addition to the house itself, a garden plot extensive enough to enable him to grow an abundance of vegetables for family use. The area of these garden plots is generally equal in extent to six City lots, 25 by 100 feet each. For the same number of rooms that may here be had for $450, the denizen of this City has to pay in any desirable locality at least $900. Now, suppose he hires, in Elizabeth, a residence for $450; add to this his commutation by railroad, $65 60, and we have his total rental amounting to $515 60. Take this amount from $900—the rent for the same number of rooms in any locality above Fortieth-street, and the residue is $384 40—the amount the tenant will save if he makes his home in Elizabeth. But, in addition to his actual rent, the tenant in New-York is obliged to pay at least ten cents per day for car-fare in leaving and returning home. This amounts to $31 20 annually, and swells his rent to $931 20, leaving him better off, if he lived in Elizabeth, at the end of the year, just $415 60—a sum which would go a great way to support an ordinary family.

To such as desire to own their residences, it may be said that lots may be purchased for from $275 to $1,000, according to location. A good building lot, in a desirable locality, may be bought for $500, and on this a very fair frame house may be put up for about $2,500, making the whole cost of the property but little more than the aggregate sum paid for three years' rent of eight rooms above Fortieth-street. It may be remarked, also, that Elizabeth has ample water facilities, fine schools, both public and private, and is filling up with a class of population in every way desirable. Vast numbers of most industrious mechanics, as well as more pecuniarily favored people, are making their homes in this section.

While there is an inducement in the way of cheap rents to attract people to this section of the country, it is well they should understand that the prevailing opinion, to the effect that provisions are cheaper in the rural towns than in the City, is a false one. Everything of this character is regulated by the market price in New-York, at any point within a radius of at least thirty miles from the Metropolis. For everything edible, as well as for fuel and clothing, the resident in any of these places must expect to pay just as much as if these articles were purchased in New-York; in fact, if there be any difference in price, that difference is in favor of the City purchaser. This is singularly apparent as to the matter of fuel. Although hundreds of cars laden with coal from the Pennsylvania mining region pass through Elizabeth daily, en route to New-York, the purchaser of that material in the first-named place, will find that he can procure it no cheaper than it is sold in New-York. Board may be had at about the same rate as in New-York. Comfortable accommodations in this respect command, for a single gentleman, from $12 to $50 per week, and mechanics' board from $7 to $12 per week, prices being on the average about the same as those which obtain in this City.

Turning to a still more northerly section of the State, and following the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, we find numbers of small towns springing up, and which are being fast populated by the over-taxed people whilom residents of the Metropolis. The Northern Road runs through the country lying on the west slope of the Palisade Ridge, from its intersection with the Erie Railway west of the tunnel, to Piermont, in Rockland County, the original terminus of the Erie Road. The largest of these towns between Jersey City and Nyack is Englewood, an active and flourishing village about fifteen miles from New-York, containing about 3,000 inhabitants within a radius of one mile from the railway station. This place has been built up within the past ten years. In earlier days it was known as "Liberty Pole," and there was one store and a little school-house located here, at which the children for miles around took their Winter's schooling. It now presents every appearance of thrift and enterprise. The lots, in what is styled the village proper, all have a frontage of 25 feet, and run to a depth of from 100 to 150 feet. Englewood is not incorporated as yet, but is governed by what is called a "Protection Society," which is chartered by the Legislature. Twelve marshals, residents of the place, are empowered to make arrests, and this system of police is so good that the village is kept unusually clear of depredators. Englewood forms part of Hackensack township, by the authorities of which—its Board of Road Commissioners—the local improvements are carried on. For the mechanic, however, whose daily occupation brings him to New-York at an early hour in the morning, and who quits work when the afternoon is far advanced, Englewood offers no inducements as a place of residence; for the reason that the trains of the Northern Road do not run at seasonable hours to enable him to [illegible] business purposes, or to return hither after his day's work is ended. To such as are not compelled to labor ten hours per day, however, and can afford to build their homes, there are many attractions at Englewood to draw them thither. Property has advanced rapidly in value, and is still increasing every year. A single instance will show the ratio of this advance: Six years ago a gentleman, now one of the most prominent in the place, bought a cottage house, in what was then little more than an open country district, for $2,650. After residing in it for two years he disposed of it for $6,000, and the same property was resold last year, or five years after the first purchase, for $7,000. Lots may now be purchased here for from $500 to $3,500. It is estimated that for $5,000—allowing $1,000 for the cost of a lot and $4,000 for the cost of building—a comfortable home may be erected at Englewood. The class of people who are able to secure homes of this character form, in the main, the population of the place—a most desirable class of citizens for any town, as every one must admit. There are quite a number of mechanics residing here, but nearly all of them are of the better-to-do sort, are owners of their residences, and work in the town itself. Very few houses are to be hired here, the residents being in almost all cases house-owners. The few that are rented bring from $600 to $1,500 per annum. There are four churches and fine school facilities in the town; the streets are in excellent condition and well lighted. The commutation by railroad is $85 per year. An Athenæum which is to contain a library, public hall, free reading-room, three stores and a bank is now being erected at a cost of about $65,000. The price of living is about the same as that which prevails in this City.

The above two instances will give a very clear idea of the character of the towns in Northern New-Jersey which are being populated by those who are driven out of this City by the inordinate and constantly increasing taxes that are being heaped upon the citizens of New-York.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Bishop BECKWITH, of Georgia, is spending a short vacation at the North.

The Wesleyans in Canada have 588 ministers and 66,847 members, including Indians.

J. F. BINGHAM, D. D., late a minister of the Congregational Church, has been recommended to the Bishop of Connecticut as a candidate for priest's orders.

Of sixty regular Episcopal parishes in the diocese of Bishop KERFOOT, of Pittsburg, Penn., only one-fourth rent their pews. In all the rest the seats are free.

Three churches, with 110 communicants and 1,600 Sunday-school pupils, have been established by the Protestant Episcopal denomination in Nevada.

The Lutherans from Denmark, Norway and Sweden are generally classified as the Scandinavian branch of that denomination. They have about 140 ministers, 380 congregations and 50,000 communicant members.

The Episcopal Board of Missions acknowledge total receipts from "mite chests," since Oct. 1, 1869, of $114,388 70. The sums range from a few cents to $20, the average being about $3.

The whole property of Wesleyan University now amounts to $675,103, and the total income during the past year was $23,734, which will be increased $4,100 by recent donations.

Of the 1,469 congregations in the Southern Presbyterian Church, only 409 have pastors, and about 600 have regular or partial supplies, and about 430 are destitute of any stated ministry.

Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, formerly M. C. from Kentucky and Major-General in the Union army, but more recently Governor of the Territory of Montana, has united with the Baptist Church and become a minister.

The Sisters of St. Mary have opened their promised charity, at No. 206 West Fortieth-street. It is to be known as "St. Mary's Hospital for Children." They begin with fifteen beds, trusting to increase the number very soon.

The London Congregational Board has voted to adopt hereafter in the settlement of pastors the American system of councils, which shall certify to the regular standing in the denomination of the pastor.

In seven counties of Pennsylvania, with a population of 200,000, there is but one Baptist church in each county. In ten other counties, with an aggregate of nearly a third of a million people, there is no Baptist organization whatever.

The bell of the Presbyterian Church of Fredericksburg, Va., was melted down into Confederate cannon in 1862. Since that time the belfry has been vacant, but recently the congregation has purchased a bell weighing 1,884 pounds, which is now in place.

Rev. Dr. DAGGET's resignation of the pastorate of Yale College Chapel has been accepted by the Society. No successor has been selected as yet. The different ministers in the Faculty alternate in taking charge of the services. The position is a hard and unenviable one.

Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, the famous military chaplain and lecturer of this City, has accepted a call of the First Presbyterian Church of Lowell, Mass., and assumed the pastorate under a systematic plan of weekly collections for the support of the gospel and a free church.

Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D., for many years well and favorably known here as the pastor of the Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Dutch Church, but more recently of the North Broad-street Church in Philadelphia, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Rome, N. Y.

There was a refreshing directness in John's solution of this theological problem, propounded by his wife: "John, do you think we'll know each other in heaven?" "Of course; do you think we shall be bigger fools there than here?"

At Wooster, Ohio, on the 7th ult., a university of the first class, under the control of the Presbyterian Synod of Ohio, was opened. The buildings, though yet incomplete, have cost over $150,000. The endowment fund already amounts to a half million of dollars.

Rev. Mr. YARDLEY, of the Berkely Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., has, by his personal exertions during the past Summer, raised over $60,000 for the institution. The school is doing well, but needs a larger endowment to meet its needs.

The corner-stone of a grammar and divinity school was recently laid in Oregon. The grounds cover four city blocks. In Denver, Col., another has just been completed, of imposing proportions. Adjoining it, a magnificent cathedral and Episcopal residence are immediately to be erected.

The *Advance* contains the following item: Mrs. LINERMORE, (Universalist,) recently preached in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Epping, N. H., in her usual robes. The church is about half deistical and half evangelical, it is said, with a good prospect now of getting a lecture from the Bishop. Certainly something is wrong in the church.

According to the *Presbyterian*, the churches in Philadelphia belonged to five Presbyteries, which reported to the Assembly last May. Separating them from their associated country churches, we have the following figures: Total membership, 18,137; added last year, on examination and profession of faith, 1,272; money raised, $714,081.

The *Journal & Messenger* (Baptist) says that since Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brooklyn, has published the prospectus of a book in which he pleads for toleration on the subject of open communion, he "has received hints from certain quarters that he ought to leave the denomination; that, holding such views, he is no longer a Baptist."

The editor of the *Liberal Christian* publishes a curious letter from an indignant non-subscriber living in Concord, N. H., which closes with the singular assertion that "Liberal Christianity is nothing more than an Astronomical Rack Work Prism apparatus to show the system of Pagan Mythology under the cloak of sanctimonious Hypocrisy."

The Board of Home Missions of the United Presbyterians is encountering difficulty from failure of funds. In an appeal put forth by the Secretaries, it is stated that there is a present deficit of $30,000, although the financial year closed with $65,000 in the treasury. It is estimated that $375,000 will be necessary to complete the annual work.

President WOOLSEY intends resigning the Presidency of Yale College in July, 1871. The *College Courant* says the names most frequently mentioned in connection with the succession are those of Professors PORTER, DWIGHT, THACHER and GILMAN, of Yale; Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York and President WHITE, of Cornell University. Hitherto none but a Congregational minister has been deemed eligible for the Presidential office. It remains to be seen whether there is sense enough in the corporation to disregard this precedent.

THE CLEVELAND TRAGEDY.

A Description of Dr. Jones—Resolution of Respect to His Memory—Reported Suicide of Mrs. Galentine—Arrangements for the Trial.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* of the 13th inst. gives further particulars of the murder of Dr. W. H. JONES, in that city, by Dr. GALENTINE. The case, in some respects, bears a resemblance to the McFarland-Richardson tragedy. Mrs. GALENTINE states that Dr. JONES' criminal intimacy with her commenced by his forcible entrance to her apartment during the absence of Dr. GALENTINE, and that they had finally made a confession of their guilt to the injured husband. It also appears that GALENTINE did not shoot JONES until the latter had spoken about his crime so openly that it had been hinted at in the newspapers.

Dr. JONES was a fine-looking man, over six feet tall, and weighed probably about 240 pounds. He was well-proportioned, had a handsome face, was urbane in his manners, an excellent conversationalist, and moved in high society. His character was positive, and he was such a man as makes warm friends and bitter enemies. In and about this city he had a host of friends, who testify to his geniality and kindness. He was generous to a fault at times, and in his practice, not only treated gratuitously poor patients who applied to him, but he even would seek them out, and many a prisoner whom he has doctored in the City Prison gratefully remembers him. The deceased was born in Stow, Summit County, Ohio, in 1838, and was consequently thirty-two years of age at the time of his death. He studied medicine in the Cleveland Medical College, (old school,) and also at Ann Arbor, Mich. Prof. FORD, of the latter institution, said of him that he was the best student of anatomy who ever studied there. He practiced medicine for a time in some towns in this part of the State, and during the war enlisted as Surgeon, being appointed to the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment. After the war—in the Summer of 1865—he came to this city, where he has since lived. He was an excellent practitioner and soon established a large practice here, mostly on the west side. Four years ago he was elected Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, better known as the Charity Hospital Medical College of Cleveland. He was recognized as one of the best anatomists in the country, and had the rare faculty of being an admirable lecturer. His lectures were always clear and minute, and he was extremely popular with the students. As a practitioner he ranked far above the average, and was, moreover, a fine surgeon.

He was not without peculiarities or faults, and his reputation was not unspotted, if common report may be trusted, but with that we have nothing to do now, and in this sketch, at least, our motto shall be *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. He was a widower, his wife dying in Richfield.

As we have before stated, his funeral in this city on Monday was very largely attended. The remains were taken to Hudson for interment, in which place the services in the Episcopal Church were attended by nearly all of the inhabitants of Hudson, and by many Cleveland people, who went on the funeral train. Prof. HOSFORD, of the Western Reserve College, preached an impressive sermon. We cannot more appropriately close this article than by giving the following resolutions, passed on Monday, at a meeting of the students of the Medical Department of the University of Wooster:

Whereas, In His great goodness and all-wise judgment, Almighty God has been pleased to call hence our beloved professor, Dr. W. H. JONES.

Resolved, That we as a class extend to the brothers, sisters and friends of the deceased, our sincere sympathy in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That we acknowledge in his death an irreparable loss to us as a teacher, and to the profession a most faithful worker and one of its brightest ornaments.

A wild report was in circulation last evening to the effect that Mrs. GALENTINE had committed suicide. How the report originated it is impossible to tell, but there was no foundation for it whatever. She is, indeed, in a state of mind bordering on distraction, but has made no attempt whatever, so far as we can learn from her friends, to take her life. She remained last night at the residence of her husband's parents, and her absence from her own rooms may have started the report of her having committed suicide.

Mr. GALENTINE remains in jail and is visited by friends occasionally. He desires us to state that he is happy to see his friends, but he desires that those people who go to stare at him out of curiosity, and quiz him, would keep away; he does not wish to be annoyed by such persons. He will have his preliminary examination on Friday, before the Police Court, which will probably be but a mere matter of form, as his trial must be before the Common Pleas Court. In this case Messrs. E. P. & A. T. SLADE, prosecuting attorney and assistant of the county, will prosecute, and Mr. S. E. ADAMS will have associated with him in the defense either Judge COFFINBERRY, Judge RANNEY or Judge ANDREWS, if the services of one of them can be obtained.

Death of Thos. C. Perkins.

The Hartford *Post* says of Mr. THOS. C. PERKINS, who died on the 12th inst.: "He was born in this city, July 29, 1798. He was the son of ENOCH PERKINS, Esq., also an eminent lawyer, and ANNA PITKIN PERKINS, daughter of the Rev. TIMOTHY PITKIN, of Farmington. He received his preliminary education at the Hartford Grammar School, and was graduated at Yale in 1818, taking the salutatory, and leaving a fine reputation as a classical scholar. He studied law with Hon. SETH P. STAPLES, of New-Haven, and was admitted to the bar in Hartford, where he has ever since lived and continued in practice of the law. In the beginning of his career he was for some time Secretary of the Protection Fire Insurance Company. He has filled several town offices, and has been many times a member of State Senate and House. A few years ago he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, but he declined the honor, preferring a private life in the practice of the profession which he loved."

Description of a New Jewelry-Store.

In the course of a week or two Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., the well-known jewelers, will remove into their new building, at the corner of Broadway and Fifteenth-street, formerly the site of the Church of the Pilgrims.

The structure is built of iron, and is five stories high. It is 140 feet deep, and is 78 feet wide on the Broadway front. It is strictly fire-proof. The architecture is of the composite order. The foundation is built on blocks of granite of the very largest size. Between the iron beams on the first floor are sprung brick arches. The upper side of the floor, is filled in with cement, over which is laid two-inch strips of Georgia pine flooring. The basement is practically burglar-proof, and will contain a pair of boilers of 125 horse-power, which are to heat the building and to run the elevator and engine for the work-shops. Ninety feet, or about two-thirds of the area of the basement, will be used for storage, and the remaining 50 feet for the packing and unpacking of goods.

The whole of the first floor will be used as a sales-room. The walls will be slightly tinted, and the interior will be very plainly fitted up.

The counters will be made of solid black-walnut, and the cases resting upon them will be made of ebony and heavy English plate glass.

The upper stories will be used for work-shops for the manufacture of diamond and gem jewelry and silver ware.

The price paid for the lease of the ground, and for the church building, together with all its fittings, carpets, pulpit, chairs, pews, organ, &c., was $78,000. Shortly after the purchase was made, and before they commenced to build, Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. were offered $225,000 for the property.

This church edifice was sold to a congregation in the upper part of the City, who had it torn down and rebuilt in another locality. The organ, which was considered to be one of the best in the City, was sold to the Dutch Reformed Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, for $8,000. The trustees of the Cheever Church, after paying the debts of the church, had a balance remaining on hand of $50,000, which was presented to Dr. CHEEVER by the congregation.

Arrival of the Steam-ship Hansa.

The steam-ship *Hansa*, of the Bremen line, came up the bay this morning, having arrived from Bremen, which port she left on the 1st inst. She had every bit of bunting on board set, and as she steamed up the bay she made a magnificent appearance, and delighted the hearts of every German who saw her. She ran close by the French frigate *Pranauquet*, which was lying off the Battery, and saluted her in a nautical manner. After she arrived at her wharf, at Hoboken, she was visited by a large number of influential German residents, who congratulated the Captain on his successful trip. She brought 852 passengers, and a full cargo of merchandise. The agents of the line are daily expecting orders to dispatch the *Weser*, and will do so as soon as it is safe for her to leave.

A New Catholic Charity—Lodging-Houses for Poor Boys.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, one of the numerous Catholic charitable organizations of this City, has set on foot a movement for the establishment of lodging-houses for poor boys. An appeal to the charitable has been made by the Particular Council, or central body of the Society, for obtaining a portion of the amount necessary to carry out its beneficent design. One lodging-house has already been opened at No. 22 Warren-street, which has afforded shelter [illegible] season, and the prospect is that it will be too small when cold weather approaches. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is world-wide; and in this City, as elsewhere, is made up of confraternities belonging to the several Catholic parishes. It is unnecessary to dwell on the miserable life led by a vast number of boys in New-York between the ages of seven and sixteen. It is too well known. The members of the order of Christian Brothers, who are to be put in charge of the lodging-houses, are to impart to them such instruction, both religious and secular, as they need to enable them to resist evil temptations, and then to lead a Christian life and otherwise direct them, that they may become good and useful citizens. The various Catholic pastors of the City are empowered to receive subscriptions and donations for this object, as also are the Presidents of the Conferences, or members authorized by them, and the Treasurer of the Council, Mr. JAMES LYNCH, No. 18 Broadway. The new enterprise has the special approval of Very Rev. WILLIAM STARRS, D. D., Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of New-York.

Military Gossip.

A communication, relating to the discipline of the National Guard, &c., has been received from a correspondent, who signs himself "Querist." Its publication, together with a reply to it, is reserved for next Sunday, in consequence of the crowded condition of our columns today.

The "Old Guard" will make its first parade in its splendid full-dress uniform, on Wednesday next, on which occasion nearly fifty members will parade. After the parade a collation will be enjoyed at the Astor House.

Ex-Quarter-master Rogers, of the Twenty-second Regiment, has started for California on a pleasure trip.

The several organizations of the Eleventh Brigade will assemble for annual inspection and muster, as follows: Twenty-third Regiment, Oct. 24, at 2½ o'clock, and Howitzer Battery, Oct. 24, at 1 o'clock, at Fort Greene; Thirty-second Regiment, Oct. 26, at 2½ o'clock, and Forty-seventh Regiment, Oct. 25, at 2½ o'clock, at Union Ball Ground. Commandants are ordered to see that the rolls are properly made out and referred to the Brigade Inspector, at least one week previous to the date of inspection.

The Fall inspections so far have been satisfactory, as will be seen by the following figures: Twelfth Regiment, 344 present, 107 absent; Eighty-fourth, 360 present, 139 absent; Sixty-ninth, 235 present, 257 absent; Sixth, 441 present, 117 absent; Eleventh, 428 present, 182 absent; Fifth, 484 present, 162 absent; Seventy-ninth, 157 present, 87 absent; Twenty-second, 461 present, 140 absent.

Gov. Hoffman will review the First Division, Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler commanding, at Prospect Park, Long Island, on Friday, the 28th inst. Division line will be formed at 1 o'clock, and brigade and battery commanders will report to the Chief of Staff on the ground at that hour. The First Brigade of Infantry will be reviewed and inspected by the Major-General commanding the Division, at the same place, at 10 o'clock the same day. John Mechan, formerly Captain and Engineer United States Volunteers, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Division Staff, with the rank of Major.

Company drills will commence in the Twenty-second Regiment forthwith, and be continued weekly until April 1, 1871, as follows: Companies A, B, G, on Monday evenings; Companies D, F, H, on Tuesday evenings; Companies C, E, I, on Wednesday evenings. Lieut.-Col. Camp and Major Brown will superintend the drills, dividing the duty to suit their own convenience.

Col. Porter says that "the coming drill season must be one of work and labor; no other course will insure any success worthy of a name."

The following changes are announced in the Twenty-third Regiment: Resignations—Surgeon A. D. Wilson; First Lieut. F. F. Davenport; Second Lieut. Hamilton Fulton. Appointments—Surgeon John C. Goodridge, Jr., to be Surgeon, vice Wilson, resigned. Elections—Thos. M. Bissett, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lyon, promoted; Hamilton Fulton, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Truslow, promoted; Robt. P. Lyon, to be First Lieutenant, vice Leman, resigned; Lucius H. Conklin, to be First Lieutenant, vice Martin, resigned. Promoted—W. C. Kellogg, to be Sergeant-Major, vice Norton, promoted.

By order of Major-Gen. Woodward, commanding the Second Division, the following changes have been made: Troop C, Second Regiment Cavalry, is attached to the Second Division, and designated "Separate Troop, Cavalry, Second Division; Troop A, Second Regiment Cavalry, is attached to the Fifth Brigade, and designated as "Separate Troop, Cavalry, Fifth Brigade;" Troop D, Second Regiment Cavalry, is attached to the Eleventh Brigade, and designated as "Separate Troop, Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade."

Immigration.

The arrivals of alien passengers last week were more numerous than in many previous weeks. The *France* brought 120 Swedes, who are either the nucleus of or are to form a colony near Grand Rapids, Mich. The following is the record of immigration for the past week:

Oct. 8—Steamer Algeria, Liverpool	718
Oct. 8—Ship Neptune, Liverpool	291
Oct. 8—Bark Commerce, Cadiz	3
Oct. 9—Steamer Holland, Liverpool	563
Oct. 10—Steamer City of London, Liverpool	879
Oct. 10—Steamer Port-au-Prince, Port-au-Prince	30
Oct. 11—Steamer City of Mexico, Vera Cruz	42
Oct. 12—Steamer Wisconsin, Liverpool	423
Oct. 12—Steamer Russia, Liverpool	228
Oct. 12—Steamer Alaska, Aspinwall	362
Oct. 13—Steamer France, Liverpool	831
Oct. 13—Steamer India, Glasgow	299
Oct. 13—Bark Scottish Bride, Licata	6
Oct. 14—Steamer Hansa, Bremen	852
Oct. 14—Steamer Calabria, Liverpool	616
Oct. 14—Steamer Britannia, Glasgow	164
Total	6,262

The Yellow Fever Diminishing—Proposed Reply to Gen. McDowell.

Eight soldiers, two laundresses and six children were transported yesterday from the Quarantine Hospital, at West Bank, to Governors' Island, after having perfectly recovered from attacks of yellow fever.

The number of soldiers now invalided at West Bank Hospital is 49.

The Board of Health met yesterday, but no business was transacted beyond the consideration of the first draft of the reply to the letter of Gen. McDOWELL, which is being prepared by the Sanitary Committee. The document will be completed on Tuesday, and will then be submitted to the Board. It is understood that the Committee assail the strongly entrenched positions of Gen. McDOWELL with great vigor and skill, but it is hinted that, not relying upon open attack entirely, the Board will resort to strategy and flank the enemy by submitting a detailed history of the yellow fever controversy to the War Department. The fever has now almost entirely disappeared, and Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, yesterday reported that he is not advised of any new cases either in the City or upon Governor's Island.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 15.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112¾	300 American Coal.... 37
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111¾	10 U. S. Express.... 37
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......c.110¼	200 N. Y. C. & H. R. R., bet. call........b3 94⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.110⅝	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs, b3.......89⅛
89,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅝	400 Reading R.......101⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅛	5 Mich. Cen. R.......121⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 60½	1000 L. S. & M. S. R.. 95⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s. 91¼	400 do.........s3 95
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'y Loan, reg........107⅝	500 do....bet. call 95
6,000 Erie 3d M....... 87	300 do.........b3 95
5,000 Erie 4th M...... 80¼	200 Clev. & P. R..b30.107¼
12,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 90⅝	300 do...bet. call.107
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, inc. 72⅝	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf., bet. call......b3 89¾
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.104	100 do.......... 89⅛
5,000 O. & M. Con. bs. 87⅝	400 do.......... 89⅝
5,000 do.......... 87¾	50 N. J. Central R...107¼
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 78¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R....113⅝
10 Seventh Ward Bk.111	100 Mil. & St. P. R.... 64¾
5 Mfrs. & Mer. Bk..102	100 do....bet. call 64⅝
5 Cen. Nat. Bank...106	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 82¼
25 Canton Co........ 67	100 Tol., W. & W...... 54⅛
100 do.......... 68⅛	50 P., Ft. W. & C. Guar. 93¼
22 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.118⅛	50 Bos., H. & E. R... 4⅛
300 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 45¾	300 Ohio & Miss. R... 33⅝
100 do....bet. call 45⅝	30 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 74
100 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 40⅛	30 Morris & Es. R... 91¾
200 do.......... 40⅛	64 N. Y. & N. H. Scp.140
200 do.......... 40⅝	100 H. & St. J. R......110⅛
160 do........b3 40⅝	20 C., C. & I. C. R.... 18⅛
100 Atlantic M.S.S.Co. 25	100 H. & St. J. Pf. b.c.116⅛
750 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 44	
50 do....bet. call 43⅛	

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S 5-20, C., '62. 112⅞	300 Erie R.......... 23
30,000 U. S. 5-20, '65, b3. 112	100 Reading R....... 101
106,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67 110⅛	200 Lake S. & M. S. R. 95
25,000 do.......b3. 110½	200 do.......b. c. 95
14,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. 106¾	600 Ohio & N. W. Pf. 89¾
2,000 Tenn. S. 6s, x. c. 62⅝	100 do........b60 90½
1,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c. 63	100 Chi. & R. I. R... 113⅝
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 90⅝	300 Un. Pac. R........ 24
10 Bk. State N. Y.. 109	200 Tol. Wab. & W. R. 54⅝
100 Canton Co........ 68½	100 B., Hart. & E. R. 4⅝
400 Western U. Tel.. 41⅛	25 Morris & Es. R.. 92
500 do.......b. c. 41⅛	100 H. & St Jo. R... 110
300 do.......... 41⅜	100 O. & Miss., b. c. s3 33¾
200 U. S. Express.... 36	400 Mil. & St. P. R... 64⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R.......b. c. c. 93⅝	6 do.......... 64¾
20,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs.........b3 88⅞	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.. 82¼
	100 Del., Lack. & W. R 107⅛

SATURDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

Money closed up quite easy today, with a free offering reported at 5@6 ₱ cent. and call to the leading street firms. The discount business was fair at about steady rates, with more inquiry noted for prime paper. The City bank return, published this afternoon, shows a gain of $251,053 in the Legal Tender reserve, with a loss of $986,933 of specie, and $211,402 of deposits. An addition of $294,461 has been made to the loan averages; and of $374,496 to the item of circulation. The City bank clearances for the week have been $523,547,310, or a daily average of $87,257,885. The total amount of the United States bonds of 1871 redeemed thus far is given by the Treasury Office as $2,016,000.

The Gold movement has been without notable activity, and the variations in the price have been of little moment, the extremes having been [illegible] as on yesterday. The Customs drain this week has averaged $538,530 a day, the aggregate for the whole week being $3,231,182, while the coin interest disbursements of the Treasury Office have been only $303,006. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances, today, were $87,621,000. The day's specie shipments were $372,942, making the total for the week $654,324. There has been more than the usual Saturday dullness in the foreign exchanges, with rates nominally unaltered. The specie exports for the week are reported as follows:

Steam-ship Java, Liverpool—	
Gold Bars	$92,786 00
Foreign Silver	39,328 00
American Silver	27,867 00
Steam-ship Algeria, Liverpool—	
American Silver	35,000 00
Steam-ship Columbia, Havana—	
American Gold	6,000 00
Spanish Doubloons	13,400 06
Bark Hellespont, Buenos Ayres—	
Patriot Doubloons	64,000 00
Schooner Minetta, Jacmel—	
American Gold	3,000 00
Steam-ship City of London, Liverpool—	
American Gold	20,944 38
Mexican Gold	14,000 00
Silver Bars	337,998 23
Total	$654,323 67

A somewhat livelier business has been reported in the Public Funds at a stronger range of prices, favored by the higher figures from London and the easier movement in the Money line. State Bonds have been slow of sale, and the dealings in the Railway Mortgages have been devoid of animation. Central Pacific Sixes closed firmly at 90⅝@90¾; Union Pacifics steady at 83. The Railway and Miscellaneous Share dealings, though not active, have indicated a buoyant market, particularly for the Vanderbilt Stocks, North-west Common and Preferred, and the Western Union Telegraph, the latter selling up to 41½. The favorable interpretation of the Bank return tended to strengthen values.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night, the market closing strong and active:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 15.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅜	110⅛
American Gold Coin	113¼	113¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅝	60½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	94⅛	94
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89	88⅞
Reading Railroad	101½	101⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅛	113⅝
North-west Common	82	82⅜
North-West Preferred	89⅞	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	45⅝	45⅝
St. Paul Preferred	82⅜	82¼
St. Paul Common	64⅝	64¾
Lake Shore	95⅛	95
Ohio and Mississippi	34	33⅞
Toledo and Wabash	54¾	54⅝

The followings bids were made for Government Bonds:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81.......113⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....110⅜
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81.......113⅞	5-20 reg., '67.......110¼
5-20 reg., '62.......108	5-20 coup., '67.......110⅝
5-20 coup., '62.......112⅝	5-20 reg., '68.......110⅜
5-20 reg., '64.......108	5-20 coup., '68.......110⅛
5-20 coup., '64.......111⅛	10-40 reg.......106⅝
5-20 reg., '65.......108	10-40 coup.......106⅝
5-20 coup., '65.......111⅞	6s currency.......111

And the following for State securities:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup..... 62½	Ill. Canal bds., '70....100
Tenn. 6s, new bds..... 60⅝	Ill. coup. 6s, '77.......100
Va. 6s, new bds....... 63¾	Ill. coup. 6s, '79.......100
Va. 6s, reg., old...... 50	Ill. W. L.......100
N. Car. 6s, old........ 47⅛	Ind. 6 ₱ cent., W. L...100
N. Car., F. A., '66..... 39	Ind. 5 ₱ cent.......100
N. Car. 6s, new bds... 27½	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73...100
N. Car. 6s, S. T........ 22⅝	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78...100
S. Car. 6s.......... 80	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83...100
Mo. 6s.......... 91	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78...100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is... 91	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., W. L.100
La. 6s.......... 68	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72.....105⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 72	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73.....105¼
Conn. 6s..........101¼	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74.....105¼
R. I. 6s..........100¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75.....105¼
Ala. 8s..........101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77.....105¼
Ark. 6s.......... 61	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78.....105¼
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81....103	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74.....101⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86....104½	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75.....101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Gt. West. 1st, '68......100	N. Y. Cen. 4s conv. '76.100
Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 87	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76..100
Quincy & Tol. 1st., '80 82½	Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.... 92
Chi., R. I. & Pac....... 97¾	Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.... 87
Morris & Es. 1st......102¼	Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 80
Morris & Es. 2d...... 95	Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88... 79
Clev. & Tol. S. F...... 98	B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 99
N. J. Cen. new bds...100½	Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.104
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st....103	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75.....102
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.... 96	Harlem 1st.......101
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.... 91½	Alb. & Sus. 1st bds...104
Clev. & Pitts. 2d...... 96½	Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.... 90
Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 95	Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.... 92½
Clev. & Pitts. 4th..... 77	Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..117
Chi. & Alt. 1st.......100	Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.110½
Chi. & Alt. Inc....... 91	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.... 96
Ohio & Miss. 1st...... 99	M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.100¼
Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 87	Pac. R. 7s, gtd. by Mo. 94½
Dub. & Sioux City 1st 91	Cen. Pac. Bonds...... 90⅝
St. Louis & I. M. bds. 86¾	Union Pac. 1st bds.... 83
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s....105	Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 72½
Mil. & St. P. 1st...... 93	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70....106
M. & St. P. I. & M. d. 87½	Alton & T. H. 1st...... 97
Mil. & St. P. 2d...... 81½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.... 88
Chi. & Mil. 1st........ 90	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc... 77
Col., C. & Ind. 1st..... 78	Chi. & N. W. S. F..... 96
Tol., P. & War., E. D. 84	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds 92½
Tol., P. & W., W. D.. 79½	Chi. & N. W. 1st...... 94
Tol., P. & War. 2d.... 67	Consol. 7 ₱ c. conv.... 90½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 97	H. & St. J. L'd Grants.105
B., H. & E. Guar..... 28½	H. & St. J. conv'e....105⅛
C. Falls & Minn. 1st.. 84½	Lack. & W. bds...... 95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 91½	Del., L. & W. 1st...... 99¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 89	Del., L. & W. 2d...... 94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89	Tol. & Wab. 2d........ 86½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 89	Tol. & W. Equip. bds 78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... 100	Tol. & W. con. c. S. E. 82

And the following for the City Banks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.......138	Park.......165½
Manhattan.......150	Manuf. & Merchants'.100
Mechanics'.......135	N. Y. Nat. Exch. Bk.100
Union.......135	Central National.......105¼
America.......145	Fourth National.......105½
City.......210	Tenth National.......126
Tradesmen's.......151	Oriental.......154
Fulton.......160	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.100
Mechanics' & Traders'.130	Del. & Hudson Canal.118
Leather Manuf's.......175	Pennsylvania Coal.......220
Seventh Ward.......111	Maryland Coal Co.... 25
State of New-York.......107	American Coal.......36
Commerce.......121⅛	Consol. Coal of Mary'd 25
Ocean.......70	Western Union Tel.... 40⅛
Mercantile.......128	Mariposa Mining.......5
American Exchange.115	Mariposa Preferred... 11
Chatham.......170	Mariposa 1st Pref.... 30
Hanover.......101	Mariposa Trust. Certs. 35
Metropolitan.......128⅛	Boston Water Power. 15
East River.......113	Adams Express....... 67½
Market.......120	Wells-Fargo Ex....... 39
Nassau.......109	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2½
Corn Exchange.......121	United States Ex..... 36
St. Nicholas.......110⅛	Pacific Mail....... 45⅝
Importers' & Traders'.155	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	102¼
City 6s, New	102	102½
Camden and Amboy	115⅝	115¾
Pennsylvania Central	60⅝	60⅞
Reading	101	101⅝
Lehigh Valley	58⅝	58⅞
Catawissa Preferred	39⅛	39¾
Philadelphia and Erie	37¼	37½
Northern Central	41½	42
Lehigh Navigation	33	33¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	89	89½

At the Cotton and Produce Exchange, there has been an improved business at better prices reported in Cotton and Wheat. The purchasers of Spring Wheat for English account were unusually heavy, establishing an advance on prime grades, of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. There was corresponding activity in the freight engagements for the Liverpool and London markets, at full and buoyant rates. The export inquiry for Cotton was also more confident, and the market closed with an upward tendency. The Dry Goods trade of the week has been less satisfactory to the jobbers and importers, and some slight weakening of prices of domestics and less desirable styles of foreign fabrics has been reported. The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $2,759,183, making, with the dry goods' imports given in our last, the aggregate value of the week's imports of foreign goods, $5,018,214.

The November coupons and registered interest on the first mortgage 7 ₱ cent. gold bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company will be paid at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & Co.

The *Financial Chronicle*, in presenting its usual table of railway earnings, remarks that: "The September statement shows quite differently on some of the prominent roads—Chicago and Alton, a decrease of $7,988; Chicago and North-western, a decrease of $30,501; Rock Island, a decrease on the approximate figures of this year against the ascertained figures of September, 1869, of $139,064; Illinois Central, a decrease of $108,817. On the other side, the Central Pacific shows the large increase of $223,624; Milwaukee and St. Paul, an increase of $83,804; Ohio and Mississippi, $26,154; and Toledo, Wabash and Western, $87,322. The grain movement at the West has not been equal to that of September, 1869, the receipts of corn particularly showing a large decrease, and this will probably account for a large part of the decline in earnings on several of the roads."

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO OCT. 1.

	1870.	1869.		
Central Pacific	$8,142,707	$4,026,581	In.	$[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	4,443,124	4,504,077	Dec.	55,942
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	2,335,462	2,291,285	In.	44,617
Illinois Central	6,392,099	6,396,303	Dec.	4,204
Kansas Pacific	2,374,231	....		
Marietta and Cincin.	979,939	1,017,305	Dec.	37,376
Michigan Central	3,412,810	3,430,430	Dec.	17,620
Milwaukee & St. Paul	5,191,342	4,810,649	In.	380,693
North Missouri	2,075,965	1,336,908	In.	739,057
Ohio and Mississippi	2,266,423	2,034,579	In.	231,844
Pacific of Missouri	2,542,567	2,285,123	In.	257,444
Toledo, Wabash & W.	3,169,365	3,072,307	In.	97,058
Union Pacific	5,748,277	....		
Total	$59,787,360	48,735,475	In.	2,860,330
Total decrease				$960,963
Total in 1870, exclusive of the roads not reported in 1869	$51,664,852			

The gross earnings of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, for the years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From Freight	$479,779 31	$498,186 77
From Passengers	229,054 72	241,508 69
From Mail	21,300 00	17,590 69
From Express	40,394 73	28,696 95
From Mileage	21,145 10	20,518 76
From Miscellaneous	3,795 14	3,965 68
Total	$795,469 00	$810,476 54
Ordinary expenses and renewals	650,164 21	538,044 60
Total	$145,404 79	$272,431 94
Interest on bonds and preferred stock and takes	$207,179 08	
Sinking fund	10,000 00—	217,179 08
Balance		$55,252 86
Add avails of assessments on Cincinnati, Dayton and Eastern stock		4,889 60
Leaving a balance of		$60,142 46

The balance of $60,142 46 has been expended toward paying liabilities for new work and reconstruction expenses due at commencement of fiscal year. The extraordinary expenses have been continued during the year in new works, bridges, station-houses and machinery, much of it rendered necessary by the great flood of 1869.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 1870.

Cost of railway		$5,840,623 30
Materials on hand		51,545 12
Bonds and stock		8,100 00
Sinking fund		67,523 69
Due from railroad companies, agents and Post-office Department		10,166 88
Individual accounts		902 08
Bills receivable		175 00
Cash at transfer agencies		5,348 64
Cash on hand		3,460 38
		$5,987,845 09
Capital stock		$2,967,860 00
Preferred stock		428,646 44
Bonds:		
Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati, first mortgage	$968,000 00	
Eastern bonds (not extended)	9,000 00	
Sandusky City and Ind.	350,000 00	
Cin., Sandusky and Cleveland	1,051,851 20	
C. D. and E. (exchangeable for C., S. and C.)	19,000 00—	2,417,851 20
Interest on bonds		24,873 95
Dividends on preferred stock		4,078 87
Bills payable		49,092 11
Pay-rolls and taxes		36,122 95
Due for materials		59,869 57
Total		$5,987,845 09

President and Superintendent, RUSH R. SLOANE. Directors, Jacob W. Pierce, Israel M. Spelman, (did not qualify,) John S. Farlow, Boston, Mass.; Elisha C. Litchfield, New-York; William Wilshire, Cincinnati; Rush R. Sloane, Wm. G. Lane, Geo. J. Anderson, J. D. Chamberlin, Sandusky. Secretary and Treasurer, L. P. Wheelock. Assistant Superintendent, E. S. Quintard.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Oct. 7, in its review of the trade of that port from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, says:

Our exports of treasure for the first nine months of 1870, compared with those for the similar period in 1869, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
New-York	$10,891,840	$10,513,948
England	9,570,280	8,845,745
France	1,499,874	190,409
China	4,510,713	4,384,961
Japan	2,433,497	1,278,099
Phillipine Islands	8,000	....
Chili	....	487,510
Peru	30,780	682,067
Central America	979,487	15,000
Panama	544,191	225,497
British Columbia	29,100	....
Total	$30,488,762	$26,723,256

The amount of treasure exported from San Francisco in the first nine months of 1868 was $39,058,100, against $31,727,000 for the same time in 1867, and $34,690,000 in 1866. It will be observed that the amount for this year is the lightest in five years. In explanation we may state that more treasure has been shipped direct to the East from the interior than formerly. There has been but little variation in the amounts sent to the several markets, if we except a decrease of $1,000,000 in the exports to Asia, and $300,000 less to Panama.

The annexed table sets forth the character of our treasure exports for the first nine months of 1869 and 1870:

	1869.	1870.
Gold Bars	$11,671,425	$7,571,335
Silver Bars	8,930,104	8,864,680
Gold Coin	6,784,133	7,208,791
Silver Coin	79,600	....
Gold Dust	23,598	6,605
Mexican Dollars	2,780,199	3,058,560
Doubloons	6,208	....
Legal Tenders	214,095	13,284
Total	$30,488,762	$26,723,255

The comparison shows a decrease of $4,100,000 in gold bullion, and an increase of $414,000 in gold coin, and $278,000 in Mexican coin. The amount of fine gold exported for the same time in 1868, was $15,536,870.

We give a summary of the export trade of this port for the past nine months, together with a comparison for the corresponding period last year. By months the exports have been as follows:

	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
January	$1,156,888	$3,274,644	$4,431,532
February	981,726	3,199,519	4,181,245
March	1,185,972	3,780,047	4,966,019
April	1,557,354	3,282,929	4,840,283
May	1,095,919	1,736,321	2,832,240
June	911,974	2,704,961	3,616,935
July	1,665,901	3,330,214	4,993,115
August	1,404,845	2,132,641	3,537,486
September	1,557,149	3,281,980	4,839,129
Total	$11,517,728	$26,723,256	$38,240,984

Usually, the quarter just closed is the heaviest of the year in reference to merchandise shipments, on account of the activity in the movement of the Wheat crop. The value of the merchandise shipped hence by sea for the quarter ending Sept. 30, was $4,628,000, against $6,498,600 for the same time in 1869, $6,405,900 in 1868, $6,160,200 in 1867, and $4,107,100 in 1866. Our treasure exports for the past quarter amounted to $8,744,800, against $9,442,500 same quarter in 1869, and $8,196,900 same quarter in 1868. During the first nine months of 1869 our combined exports of merchandise and treasure amounted to $40,732,700, against $45,209,600 same time in 1868, $48,017,800 same time in 1867, and $46,841,600 same time in 1866.

The value of our foreign imports for the nine months under review may be approximately stated at $12,000,000. This is exclusive of the goods received here in bond in transit to other markets outside of California.

There is no way of arriving at the value of our domestic imports, though since Jan. 1 the Panama steamers have brought us free goods to the amount of $8,514,000 in currency, and also merchandise to the value of $124,355 in transit for China. The weight of the goods received by the way of Cape Horn for the same period amounted to 120,000 tons, composed principally of agricultural implements, boots and shoes, candles, cement and plaster, coal and iron, drugs, dry goods and clothing, hardware, paints, oils, paper, soap, starch, tobacco and liquors. A large quantity of freight has also been received from the Atlantic States over the railroad. The usual supplies of produce have also been received from various sources on the Pacific coast.

TONNAGE ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of tonnage from all quarters during the past nine months compare as follows with the same period last year:

From	1869. Vessels.	1869. Tons.	1870. Vessels.	1870. Tons.
Domestic Pacific ports	2,211	440,207	2,230	442,139
Domestic Atlantic ports	124	131,950	67	74,538
Foreign ports	346	308,635	341	276,465
Total	2,681	880,792	2,638	793,192

The following table shows the monthly demand for duties on foreign imports at this port and the collections of internal revenue in the San Francisco District for the first three-quarters of the year:

1870.	Customs Receipts.	Internal Revenue.
January	$491,355	$314,646
February	505,991	186,567
March	802,310	285,618
April	679,430	320,098
May	629,126	263,597
June	800,428	314,570
July	583,769	423,395
August	769,963	349,124
September	828,727	292,194
Total	$6,180,119	$2,709,659

The amounts compare as follows with those for the corresponding period in previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Customs	$5,993,004	$6,560,731	$6,341,866
Excise	3,691,784	3,289,073	2,555,826
Total	$9,684,788	$9,849,804	$8,897,692

The amount collected for internal revenue has been growing less for two years, and will be still smaller in the future.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Oct. 3 says:

"The brilliant weather which we have had for a fortnight has unfortunately lasted but too long. The late rains being inadequate, and followed by cold frosty nights, the grass in many meadows has gone back, and the ponds have become empty, or low and muddy. The turnips have made but little progress, and it is the same with established root crops, the soil having got so harsh and dry that we have approached the confines of a second drought. There is, indeed, plenty of time for Wheat-sowing, and a few warm showers would do great things, but they are slow in coming. As regards Wheat prices the week has been a period of rest, the inactivity of London, in spite of foreign inquiry, checking the greater elasticity of the country. And with such places as Hambro', Holland and Belgium quoting higher rates than our own, and some of these actually clearing off samples of our own growth at the very time a fearful continental war is raging, we find a state of things such as the most experienced have not witnessed during this century. A bad crop of oats, and a miserable one of hay, with the former not worth over 18s. per qr., for 38 lbs. per bushel (Russian sorts)—a moderate crop of wheat after a deficient one, with the average at [illegible] 4d.—with France desolated, Germany short in her produce, and inferior in quality, and Russia [illegible] send on her stores—we come to this position, that America alone, in her prices, seems willing to meet our demands. Our imports for the cereal year to the 31st of August last were, Flour included, equal to 10,228,884 quarters Wheat, of which this latter country supplied 3,515,421 quarters Wheat, including Flour, or about one-third. Should then reports be correct that, while the quality this year, is finer than usual, the growth is 6,000,000 quarters less, we may, in spite of the present dullness, find, as the season advances, a total change both in prices and prospects. It would of course be most unreasonable to overlook the fearful straits to which France may be reduced as an agricultural country or the withdrawal of labor from Germany for military purposes; and all such causes must sooner or later bring their consequences even to other shores. The arrivals off the coast since Sept. 23 were 39 cargoes, of which 12 cargoes were Wheat, 22 Maize, 3 Barley, 1 Rye and 1 Beans. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 11 cargoes in all, viz.: Marianopoli at 42s. 9d.@45s. 6d., Ghirka at 40s. 6d.@45s., Saxonska, 42s. 6d.; Maize, 32 cargoes, at 25s.@30s.; Barley, 10 cargoes, at 23s.@25s. 3d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 84,307 quarters at 45s. 4d., against 69,874 quarters at 50s. 6d. in 1869. The London averages were 48s. 10d. on 5,686 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Sept. 24 were 691,467 cwts. Wheat, and 84,061 cwts. Flour."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER of Executrix, of VALUABLE VILLA SITES on WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, and FIFTY-FOUR LOTS on BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (by order of the executrix of Lucius Chittenden, deceased,)

SEVENTEEN VILLA SITES, containing an area of from fifteen to twenty-two lots each, situate on WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, adjoining the elegant villas of Hon. William M. Tweed, James Gordon Bennett, Joseph Potter and James Fisher, Esqs.

This property is part of a large tract on the Heights purchased by the late Mr. Chittenden in his life-time, and was reserved as being the CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE property on the Heights. It commands an extensive VIEW OF THE HUDSON AND HARLEM RIVERS, and of the beautiful valley lying between the Heights and Harlem River, and for HEALTHFULNESS OF LOCATION, BEAUTY, GRANDEUR, AND VARIETY OF SCENERY is not surpassed by any property on NEW-YORK ISLAND OR ITS VICINITY. THE NEW RIVER BOULEVARD, now being laid out under the direction of the CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS, and which runs through the westerly portion of this property, will, when completed, add greatly to its accessibility; and its course being along the high land on the BANK OF THE HUDSON RIVER and the RIVER SIDE PARK, will afford the most BEAUTIFUL AND PICTURESQUE DRIVE on the island.

The new road on the westerly side of the property is now open to carriages, and will eventually connect the plots on the hill by a beautifully shaded drive with the Boulevard.

The property is also but a short drive from CENTRAL PARK, by way of Harlem-lane, now St. Nicholas-av. and Broadway, turning off Broadway to the left at 186th-st., where a prominent sign-board is placed.

Also, fifty-four lots adjoining the above-described property, and fronting on BROADWAY, which is to be widened, making it one of the best roads on the island. THE NEW TOWER AT HIGH BRIDGE RESERVOIR, now nearly finished, will, when completed, distribute the Croton water through houses that may be erected on the highest point.

The property will be sold under RESTRICTIONS AGAINST NUISANCES.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of Messrs. STALLKNECHT & HALL, Attorneys, No. 39 Nassau-st.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES.—VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee:

SEVENTY-FIRST-STREET.—The three (3) four-story brown-stone houses and lots known as Nos. 101, 105 & 107 East 71st-st. The houses are first class, with all the modern improvements, new, and recently finished.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE BOOKS.—A large and fine collection of ENGLISH BOOKS, recently imported, (sold by order of the assignee,) comprising standard, new and popular works, many in handsome bindings.

The whole to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall (Astor-place) Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 17, 18 and 19, commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

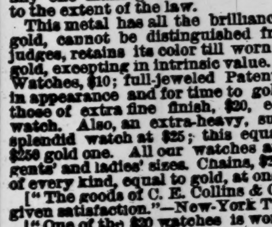
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition Saturday morning.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Sales-room No. 521 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Carrara Marble Statuary, Superb Pedestal Vases, Tazzas, Artistic Paris Bronze Statuettes and Groups.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock morning, and 7½ o'clock evening, each day, at Mathews' Auction Rooms, No. 521 BROADWAY, under St. Nicholas Hotel, the largest and finest collection of Carrara marble statuary, elegant pedestals, vases, tazzas, ornaments and fine bronzes ever offered in this country—just landed from Italy, the importation of Messrs. G. B. Pandolfini & Co. Catalogues will be ready on Monday, 17th inst., and the collection is now on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$10 $15. $20. $25.

THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY.

Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago and other cities, represented as our manufacture, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our oroide in appearance and durability; and, to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL;" and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold, cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges, retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold, excepting in intrinsic value. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10; full-jeweled Patent Levers, $15, equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150; those of extra fine finish, $20, equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra-heavy, superbly-finished and splendid watch at $25; this equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting-cases, gents' and ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

["The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—New-York TIMES.]

["One of the $20 watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—Pomeroy's *Democrat*.]

To Clubs.—Where six watches are ordered at one time we send a seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, Corner of Worth-st., upstairs, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged American lady of experience as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid lady; good sewer; could teach young children; best references. Address E. BURT, No. 54½ West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH cook, to do up parties and soirees in the grandest style, by the day or week; moderate prices; highly recommended. No. 139 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid by a young woman. Inquire for three days at No. 254 West 28th-st., third floor.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has best City references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 156 East 26th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man as coachman; has best City reference. Call or address J. P., No. 151 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, for one week.

HELP WANTED.

DENTAL STUDENT WANTED. MUST BE WELL EDUCATED. Apply to Dr. A. P. MERRILL, No. 18 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A PERSON TO ACT AS LADY'S maid to a lady going to England; one required who can dress hair and who does not suffer from sea sickness. Apply for two days at No. 85 5th-av., between 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M.

BOY WANTED—AGE ABOUT 17, IN A wholesale hosiery house; one residing with his parents may address, with reference, GILES BROTHERS, No. 375 Broadway. Salary, $100.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress. Apply between 9 and 11, for two days, at No. 145 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. Address B., Box No. 116 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,
WE SHALL EXHIBIT OUR NEW STYLES OF WALKING SUITS,
IN VELVET, SILK AND POPLIN.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR STOCK OF FURS,
IN RUSSIA, SABLE, ERMINE, MINK AND SEAL SETS.
ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS.
AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK ON THE ABOVE DATE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,
WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO ALL THEIR POPULAR DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENTS,
AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WOOL PLAIDS,
IN SERGES, POPLINS, EPINGLINES, AND THE FINEST SCOTCH GOODS,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD,
FORMING THE BEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
SATIN DU CHENE AND DRAP D'ETE.
IN NEW SHADES,
MERINOES AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
SATIN-FACED SERGES,
ALL-WOOL VELOURS,
FRENCH PRINTED FLANNELS,
FOR MORNING WRAPPERS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PRINTED CASHMERES,
IN NEW DESIGNS.
MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
BLACK SILK AND COLORED VELVETS IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
IN PLAIN AND FILLED CENTRES,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
SHAWLS FOR THE PROMENADE AND CARRIAGE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES, AS THEY WILL FIND OUR STOCK UNEQUALED IN QUALITY OR PRICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,
A LARGE IMPORTATION OF LINEN GOODS,
ALSO SEVERAL CASES OF SHEETINGS AND DAMASKS,
BOUGHT IN THIS MARKET AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
3 CASES 10-4 BARNSLEY SHEETING, 87½ CTS., WORTH $1 12½.
4 CASES 8-4 BARNSLEY DOUBLE DAMASK, $1 20, WORTH $1 75.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DAMASK CLOTHS, (VERY FINE,) WITH NAPKINS, (EN SUITE,) IN EVERY STYLE.
RICHARDSON'S 4-4 SHIRTING LINENS, IN EVERY MAKE AND NUMBER, AT GOLD PRICES.
NAPKINS AND TOWELS, $1 50 PER DOZEN, UPWARD.
SEVERAL BALES OF CRASH, FROM 9 CTS.
DOMESTICS,
IN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, OF EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND,
AT PACKAGE PRICES.
A LARGE LOT OF PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS
WILL BE OFFERED.
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
AND, FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, WILL BE DISPLAYED ON A SEPARATE TABLE.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BLANKETS,
FROM $3 50 PER PAIR,
TO THE FINEST GRADES OF GOLDEN GATE AND WESTERN FLEECE.
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF MARSEILLES QUILTS, FROM $2 UPWARD.
ALSO, THE NEW REVERSIBLE COUNTERPANE.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FLANNELS, OF EVERY WELL-KNOWN MAKE, AT POPULAR PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING THE BEST QUALITY AND HIGHEST COST FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS,
AT $3 AND $3 50 PER YARD.
CROSSLEY & SONS' BEST QUALITY VELVETS,
AT $2 25 PER YARD;
CROSSLEY & SONS' BEST QUALITY TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
AT $1 25 PER YARD;
AND THEY HAVE ALSO MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
AT $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD;
NOVELTIES IN AMERICAN MOQUETTES,
THE SALE OF WHICH IN THIS CITY IS CONFINED TO THEM,
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, RUGS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

GRAND EXPOSITION.
A. T STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,
A FRESH SUPPLY of ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN PARIS AND DOMESTIC-MADE DRESSES, SUITS,
MILLINERY AND FURS,
CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,
SILK, VELVET AND CLOTH SACQUES,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
SILKS, SATINS, DRESS GOODS,
VELVETS,
PLUSHES,
VELVETEENS, &c.
AND WE OFFER THE LARGEST, CHOICEST, AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.,
IN THE CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,
LYONS, GENOA, GERMAN AND ENGLISH VELVETS, PLUSHES, AND VELVETEENS,
IN ALL THE VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ADAPTED TO MILLINERY PURPOSES, CUT TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
FRESH GOODS JUST RECEIVED,
FORMING THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE PURCHASED OF THE AGENT, AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
HOSE, &c.,
FOR GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN.
AS THE AGENCY IS CLOSED,
A SIMILAR OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF THEIR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,
WITH GOODS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE AND FINEST QUALITY,
SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON, AT PRICES SO GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE,
MAY NOT OCCUR FOR YEARS TO COME, IF EVER.
THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY SHOULD NOT BE LOST.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,
IMMENSE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS,
COMPRISING EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY TO BE FOUND IN THIS MARKET,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. A. A.
MYERS,
95 Broadway, corner 10th-st., opp. A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.
KID GLOVES.
KID GLOVES.
NEW SHADES AND STYLES, from $1 upward,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH JET GOODS.
FANS.
FANS.
LADIES' DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
LACES, CORSETS AND LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
HUMAN HAIR GOODS, CHIGNONS, CHATELAINS AND BRAIDS,
THE NEWEST STYLES AT LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,
PRESENT THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN BLACK SILKS.
RICH PARIS GROS GRAIN,
VERY HEAVY AND FINE, AT $2 PER YARD.
ALSO,
LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS, SATINS, &c.,
Together with a superb assortment of
SHAWLS, CLOTHS AND MOURNING GOODS,
All of which were purchased before the recent advance in price, and which we now sell at
LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Great Specialty.
TWO-BUTTONED PARIS KID GLOVES,
purchased at sale of bankrupt stock, will be retailed on MONDAY
AT $1 PER PAIR.

HOSIERY, LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, &c., AT UNAPPROACHABLE PRICES.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

Sugden & Bradbury
Nos. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
one door below Bleecker-st., invite special attention to their
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
in which will be found all the novelties adapted to the present season.
Purchasers will do well to compare our prices with those of any other house, as our determination is to sell every article at
LESS THAN THE MARKET PRICE.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,
NO. 824 BROADWAY,
Corner of 12th-st.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Received by steamship *Ville de Paris*, the most elegant shapes and styles in French hand-made COUTILLE and R. WORLEY'S woven Corsets; Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces, Nursing Corsets, &c.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SKIRTS AND TURNOURS
in HAIRCLOTH and other IMPROVED STYLES, including THE LATE NOVELTIES. The graceful and elegant BRIDAL and DUCHESSE TRAINS.

AT NO. 729, JACKSON'S,
Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
GOOD BARGAINS.
BOMBAZINES, $1 25, $1 40, $1 50, $1 75.
PARISIENNES 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 40.
HENRIETTA CLOTH $1 75, WORTH $2 25.
DELHI POPLINS $1 20, WORTH $1 50.
EMPRESS CLOTH 50c., WORTH 75c.
EMPRESS CLOTH 75c., WORTH 95c.
EMPRESS CLOTH 90c., WORTH $1 25.
OTTOMAN CLOTH $1, WORTH $1 30.
PARISIENNE CLOTH $1 10, WORTH $1 50.
CRAPE CLOTH 75c., WORTH 95c.
CRAPE CLOTH 50c., WORTH 65c.
FRENCH CASHMERE $1, WORTH $1 25.
FRENCH MERINO $1 12½, WORTH $1 50.
JANUS CLOTH 75c., WORTH $1.
VELVETEENS $1, $1 25, $1 50; SUPERB.
ALPACAS 50c., WORTH 70c.
PURE MOHAIRS 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., $1.
A FINE LINE OF BLACK SILKS $1 20, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 AND $4; EXQUISITE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF NEW FALL SILKS,
SELECTED WITH THE UTMOST CARE,
WHICH, FOR IMPORTANCE AND VALUE, ARE UNEQUALED IN THE CITY.
CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.
BLACK GROUND, WHITE STRIPED SILKS FOR YOUNG LADIES' SUITS, $1 PER YARD.
HEAVY COLORED GROS-GRAIN STRIPES, $1 05 PER YARD.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF DARK CHENE SILKS, SMALL PATTERN, AT $1 PER YARD, WORTH $1 50.
AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF CANNETE STRIPED SILKS IN ALL THE NEW COLORINGS AT $1 50 AND $1 75.
20 CASES PLAIN DRESS SILKS; THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THIS MARKET, FROM $2 PER YARD.
3 CASES COLORED DRESS SATINS, VERY RICH QUALITY AND HIGH COLORINGS.
BLACK GRAINED POMPADOUR BROCADED SILKS, FROM $2 50 PER YARD.
500 PIECES BLACK DRESS SILKS, IN EVERY VARIETY OF MANUFACTURE. ALSO, THE "BONNET," "PONSON" AND A. T. STEWART "FAMILY" AND "IMPERIAL" SILKS, FROM $2 PER YARD.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF NEW COLORINGS IN TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS, CUT ON THE BIAS, FROM $1 PER YARD.
A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR POPLINS HAS BEEN ORGANIZED.
LYONS POPLINS, $1 PER YARD; REAL IRISH POPLINS, OF THE BEST MAKE, $2 PER YARD.
WITH SEVERAL CASES OF THE AMERICAN POPLINS, IN LEADING COLORS, TO CLOSE AT $1 25 PER YARD, FORMERLY $2 PER YARD.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED IN THE ROTUNDA.
ALSO,
THE CELEBRATED "AMERICAN" BLACK SILKS, GUARANTEED TO WASH AND WEAR WELL, AT $2 PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,
THREE CASES
INFANTS' CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' EMBROIDERED DRESSES,
CLOAKS, &c.,
THE RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT TO BE FOUND IN ALL THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.
THEY WILL ALSO OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT JACKSON'S,
Corner of Broadway and Waverley-place.
THIBET SHAWLS, ENGLISH CRAPES, BEAVER, ASTRAKAN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOAKINGS, WATER-PROOF CLOTH, $1, $1 25, $1 50. SECOND MOURNING GOODS—1 CASE SILK VALENCIAS, NEW DESIGNS, 50c., WORTH 80c.; 1 CASE PLAID VALENCIAS, NEW DESIGNS, 60c., WORTH 80c.; CRAPE VAILS, EMBROIDERED SETS KID GLOVES, &c., SUITS AND BONNETS ON HAND. ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

LADIES—IF YOU DESIRE EASY AND beautiful fitting dresses go to TAYLOR'S, No. 6 Clinton-place; his styles and work cannot be surpassed; fashions received weekly, and his new system for cutting dresses taught.

HAIR! HAIR!—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, chignons and switches, equal to human hair; also human hair curls; $100 per set and upward; long chelim braids; latest Paris style; $5 per set. No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.

MILLINERY.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,
NO. 84 EAST 9TH-ST.
AND
NO. 32 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN, PARIS,
Have received a full assortment of Fall and Winter BONNETS, ROUND HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, BRIDAL WREATHS AND VAILS.
N. B.—Dresses and suits made to order in the latest Parisian style.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.
JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,
NO. 59 4TH-AV.,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store.)
Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.
MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Elder Down, Plumes, Cretons, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
[illegible]
MELLEN & WILCOX.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.
Real Valuation of Property, $50,346,161
Whole Indebtedness only, $1,175,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILWAY.
Prompt PAYMENT of principal and interest in GOLD guaranteed by the State of Alabama.
Over NINETY miles of this road is completed and fully equipped; three-fourths of the entire line is graded.
To all parties seeking investments paying the largest interest, with the very BEST POSSIBLE security, we cordially recommend the purchase of these bonds, a limited number of which are offered by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and
STOUT & DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.

St. Louis County, Mo.,
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
For sale by H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

Cammann & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1870.
AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, No. 33 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the first TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:
"The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or as soon after as convenient, and at such election each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as correspond with the number of shares standing in his name on the books of the Company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen."
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 15th of November, and opened again on the 7th of December.
T. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the incorporators of the Bankers' Life Insurance and Trust Company of New-York will be held at the office of Barton & Allen, No. 40 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of organization and appointing a committee to open books of subscription to the capital stock.
JAMES M. DAVIS, Chairman pro tem.
HARRY ALLEN, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE & BALTIMORE COAL CO., No. 70 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870. C. H. TUCKER, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY, DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 10, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. H. MOFFAT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1870.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Oct. 7, 1870.
PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., December 1, 1870, for supplying fresh beef to the troops at this post.
The said beef must be fresh, of good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney, tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantities as may be from time to time required, by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.
The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore-quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind-quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.
Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above-mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families, stationed at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or rib roasts.
These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.
In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.
The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $2,000, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.
A deposit of $20 will be required with each bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders on the contract being awarded, and to the contractor upon the first delivery under the contract.
The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on the 1st December, 1870, at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.
Proposals will be marked "Proposals for fresh beef," and addressed
L. A. CHAMBERLIN, First Lieutenant, First Artillery, A. C. S.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH S. STOUT IS ADmitted a partner in our firm.
STOUT & DICKINSON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—MR. H. GRIFFITH'S combination cushions take the lead of all others. Now is your time to buy for $275, $300 and $350 first-class tables, at No. 30 Vesey-st. Private houses furnished.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business can become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Open day and evening.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED in ten private lessons. Book-keeping taught day and evening. College, No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. Formerly Ferris' Female Institute. Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS' French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE, No. 59 West 42d-st, opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. Number limited; primary department and gymnasium.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 28. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 65 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,490 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at E. Lockwood's book-store.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT ORANGE, N. J., commences its twenty-fourth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Home comforts. A thorough school for twelve boys only. Terms moderate. Address Prof. HERDSMAN, Post-office Box No. 152 Orange, N. J.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 19. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 162 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business.
M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MISS McINTOSH'S "HOME CLASS" for ladies, will reopen on MONDAY. Nov. 14, at her residence, No. 15 West 24th-st. First subject: "German History and Literature."

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., Sept. 26.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French school, for Misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened Sept. 22.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,198 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 29.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL.—83 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only,) Broadway, corner 32d-st.—English, Classical, French, German, Primary.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, 22 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 12 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MISS WARREN'S French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 134 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

A LADY LONG CONNECTED WITH the best schools in the City has a few hours disengaged; she instructs in Latin, French, the higher mathematics, history, literature, and usual English branches; undoubted references given. Address D., No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT KIND, MECHANICAL CHAIR maker, No. 119 Mercer-st., New-York. Reclining, wheeling, extending, office and improved barbers' chairs, and all kinds classed as patent; supervised by M. W. King, many years in Broadway as M. W. King & Son.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 15 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET their entire second story, well furnished with every convenience; private table; location very desirable; best reference given. Address C. B. P., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, bed room connecting, to rent without board to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location, East 18th-st. Address H., box No. 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 234 EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR 2D-av.—A fine suite of rooms, on second floor, handsomely furnished, suitable for a gentleman, or a gentleman and wife, with board; location desirable. Reference required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let parlor and bedroom adjoining, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in the vicinity of St. Cloud and Broadway Hotels; terms reasonable. Address E., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS ON FIRST AND second floors, in a handsomely-furnished house, with private table, if desired; exclusive use bath, &c.; location unexceptionable. Apply 43 East 31st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND-STORY front room, furnished, to a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class; family small. Apply at No. 28 West 12th-st.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A SITTING-room and bedroom on first floor; also, a double and single room on second floor, at moderate price, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 39D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without board; references exchanged.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 12 EAST 24th-st. will rent, with first-class board, an entire second floor, elegantly furnished, to responsible parties; location convenient to car and stage routes.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—New and elegantly-furnished rooms, for gentlemen only, in suites or single. Breakfast if desired.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO ADJOINING front rooms, together or singly. No. 150 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—FOR pleasant rooms, with or without board, address C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS wanted for a gentleman and wife, without board, or one room with board; private family; pleasant location; between 14th and 34th sts. preferred; convenient to Broadway; reference exchanged. Address W. W. W., Station A.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE Fall; also, furnished cottage to let.
JAMES G. ROE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, that beautiful new four-story brown-stone house on 5th-av., fronting the Central Park, 25 feet north of 85th-st.; house 22x60, lot 22x100; price $60,000; terms easy. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 565 Madison-av.

A SUPERIOR FULL-SIZED HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, near Madison-av., Murray Hill, for sale, at a very low price. Others desirably located, $20,000 to $40,000 and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 58TH-ST.—A choice corner plot of lots for sale very cheap; terms easy. Also, the finest plots and single lots, below and fronting the Park, and on adjacent streets; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front Mansard-roof house for sale, in Brooklyn, on Clinton-av., 100 feet north of Lafayette-av., west side; the most desirable location in either Brooklyn or New-York; the house is elegantly finished in all respects; French plate-glass, black-walnut sash doors, stairs, &c.; eighteen rooms, any amount of pantries, drawers, &c.—in fact, all modern improvements; twenty minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; a stable lot, if wanted. Also, No. 252 Claremont-av., between De Kalb and Willoughby avs., a two-and-a-half-story brick-front brown-stone basement and trimmings house, ten rooms; has been lately plumbed, overhauled and frescoed by the owner, with the intention of making a permanent home of it; it is a perfect gem; price moderate and terms easy. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
FLUSHING, L. I. { 20 minutes from 34th-st. 45 minutes from Wall-st.
A HOME.
Modern house, with all the conveniences; frescoed, papered and finished throughout with hard wood; green-house, carriage-house and grounds, all in complete order; no outlays of any kind required. Fine fruiteries, garden, lawn and trees; three and one-half acres.
Prince $17,500, on very easy terms. Can be occupied immediately.
Address R. W. LEAVITT, No. 113 Wall-st.

RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
The owner of a valuable cotton plantation, situated in Columbia County, Ga., about to extend his planting business, would take a partner who would contribute $2,500, and allow said partner a liberal share in his entire crop for a period of three years; fair average production between thirty and forty bales; a handsome income guaranteed, with no risk. Address PLANTER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ONE MILE FROM BURLINGTON, N. J., on the banks of the Delaware River, farm of twenty-seven acres, nice cottage house, ten rooms, good barn and sheds, tool shop, hennery, ice-house, and tenant-house; good water, &c., plenty of shade; one-half acre in lawn; four acres strawberries; one acre asparagus, and remainder devoted to raising vegetables for the New-York and Philadelphia markets. Pleasant and healthy location; good sporting on river; nice country home, and profitable farm. Price, $12,500. Particulars by addressing C. A. BURT, Burlington, N. J.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, a farm of about fifty acres of good arable land, suitable for a gardener or a farmer, situated at Centreville, Bayonne City, Hudson County, N. J., twenty-five minutes from New-York, by Central Railroad, with a good comfortable mansion and outbuildings, and all the household furniture and farming utensils, on very favorable terms. For further information apply on the premises to J. B. CLOSE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 25 ACRES for sale in New-Jersey, 28 miles from New-York; 1½ miles from depot. Address FARM, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, AT low rent, furnished house, twelve rooms, pleasantly located at Stapleton, Staten Island. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—THREE FURNISHED AND two unfurnished houses to let at half price; good neighborhood, and near the depot. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO DOCTORS.—TO LET, TWO OFFICES in 26th-st., near 6th-av., until May; rent $100, in advance. J. BISCO, No. 238 East 23d-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, WITH IMMEdiate possession, a high-stoop house and lot, in a good neighborhood, between 10th and 60th sts. and west of 3d-av.; price about $12,000. Address L. C., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FARM WANTED—A GOOD FARM FOR farming purposes, in exchange for building lots at Rutherfurd Park, N. J. CHAS. THIRS, No. 19 Nassau-st. Room No. 19.

SAVINGS BANKS.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. $1 to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite COOPER INSTITUTE.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before THE 20TH OF OCTOBER will draw interest from OCT. 1. Interest payable in January.
SIX PER CENT. paid on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits of one dollar received.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings from 5 to 7.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 268 6th-av., Booth's Theatre.
Money deposited before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1, at 7 per cent. per annum.
Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $10,000.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Sec'y. WM. H. GILES, Pres't.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice-Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY, }

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
TENTH WEEK.
SIXTY-FOURTH TO SEVENTIETH TIME.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.
NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Mr. DALY begs to announce that, in compliance with the continued demand for places to witness the new play,
MAN AND WIFE WILL BE GIVEN EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss AGNES ETHEL and Miss FANNY MORANT.

MARIE SEEBACH—MATHILDE.
14TH-ST. THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF SEEBACH IN NEW-YORK.
Before her departure for Philadelphia and West.
GREAT SUCCESS OF A GREAT ACTRESS.
SUPERB ACTING, UNIQUE ART.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 18, for the first time, Benedix great drama MATHILDE, or, A WOMAN AS SHE SHOULD BE.
MARIE SEEBACH in a new role as MATHILDE.
WEDNESDAY, NARCISSE.
In preparation — ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. TAMING OF THE SHREW, ROMEO & JULIET.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON.—OCT. 24.
Steinway Hall, on 14th-st.
Mr. Max Strakosch has the honor to announce that MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON,
after her brilliant triumphs since her absence from this City, will reappear in
TWO GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS,
MONDAY EVENING, 24th October, 1870.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th October, at 8, and
ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 29th October, at 1.
Mlle. Christina Nilsson will be assisted by Miss Annie Louise Cary,
Signors BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS.
The Grand Italian Opera Orchestra, under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor..........Signor Bosoni
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The sale of seats will commence next Thursday, Oct. 20, at 9 A. M., at the
GENERAL NILSSON TICKET OFFICE,
At Steinway Hall, on 14th-st.
Branch ticket offices, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 124 Broadway.
THURSDAY, OCT. 27, BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2½.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CAVALCADE
BRIGAND CHIEFS!
in new and costly costumes, trappings, &c.
HORSEMANSHIP by the great Riders.
ACROBATIC EXERCISES.
Trained Horses, Ponies, Dogs and Mules, by the distinguished troupe.
Dress circle, 50c.; children under 10, half-price. Reserved seats, 75c.; children under 10, 50c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS.
The best Pantomime ever yet produced.
PEALS OF LAUGHTER AT WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
GEO. L. FOX AS CLOWN.
In which character he has no equal.
EVERYTHING NEW.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2

WOOD'S MUSEUM. GEO. WOOD, Proprietor
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY AT 2 and 8 P. M.
MONDAY, Oct. 17.
First appearance of the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Every EVENING and SATURDAY'S MATINEE in the Spectacular Burlesque Extravaganza of
LURLINE,
With new Scenery, Costumes and Properties, under the direction of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.
MATINEE MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
The new Burlesque Extravaganza, by James Barnes, Esq., of ENOCH ARDEN, THE SAILOR BOY.
Preceded each day and evening by the amusing Farce of A SUIT OF TWEEDS.
Box-plan open. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S
ILLUSTRATIONS OF DICKENS.
Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S Readings at the Young Men's Christian Association will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th October, with C. Dickens' last work, the MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD, the first occasion of its being read in public. Second and third readings, 20th and 22d October. A new programme each evening.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; may be procured at McFarland's book-store, No. 947 Broadway, and Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
LECTURES
AT STEINWAY HALL.
"JEALOUS LITTLE MRS. WILLIAMS,"
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1870.
"CHARLES DICKENS,"
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1870.
"YOUNG AMERICA IN HIS SUMMER VACATION,"
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1870.
Reserved seat for the Course, $1 50. May be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, Mitchell & Seixas, No. 908 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MONDAY, Oct. 17, LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Reserved seats at the box office.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening classes for gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, corner of State and Court sts., entered on State-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.; classes every day and evening; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, north-west corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, (Apollo Hall,) now open. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Send for circular.

LECTURES

THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE of the fifth session of the New-York College of Dentistry will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 8 P. M., by Prof. F. LEROY SATTERLEE, M. D., at Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Subject—*The History of Chemistry*. The medical and dental professions with their friends are invited to be present.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1870, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, by Right Rev. P. N. LYNCH, D. D., Bishop of Charleston, in aid of the Poor Boys' Lodging-house, No. 53 Warren-st., New-York, under the care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Subject—*Various Systems of Charity*. Admission, 50 cents.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 3 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr. ....Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE ....Manager
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
OFFENBACH AND HERVE.
In compliance with a general desire of the patrons of this theatre to witness Offenbach's celebrated work,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
by the favorite troupe of Parisian artists, now in the zenith of their popularity, the management is induced to announce its revival, on alternate nights, with Herve's successful sensation,
LE PETIT FAUST.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Herve's popular opera bouffe, in three acts,
LE PETIT FAUST,
with a new distribution of characters.
Marguerite (her first appearance)....Mlle Suzanne Thal
THURSDAY—Marguerite..........Celine Montaland
Valentine (written expressly for and originally performed by him....Mons. Varlet (his first appearance)
Coachman (first time)..........Mons. Antony
WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
Offenbach's popular Opera Bouffe, in three acts,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
in which LEA SILLY and CELINE MONTALAND will sustain, alternately, their celebrated roles of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
Wanda..........Suzanne Thal
Fritz..........M. Gausins
Prince Paul..........M. Hittemans
Baron Puck..........M. Varlet
General Boum..........M. Antony
Baron Grog..........M. Cayla
Nepomne..........M. Brunet
IN REHEARSAL—LES BRIGANDS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
SABBATH FESTIVAL.
The First of a Series of Grand
SUNDAY CONCERTS
will take place on
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, 1870,
when will be performed a brilliant selection of
CLASSICAL AND POPULAR GEMS.
The artists participating will be
Mlle. LEA SILLY, Mlle. C. MONTALAND,
Miss NULLY PEIRRIS, Mlle. SUZANNE THAL,
Mons. GAUSIN, Mons. LERMINA,
Mons. ANTONY, Mons. VARLET.
The Orchestra will comprise
FIFTY
distinguished Instrumentalists.
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
Conductors { Signor CARLO PATTI. Prof. TISSINGTON.
Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8.
ADMISSION—Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony..........$1
Family circle..........50c
Balcony boxes, seating four..........$6
Proscenium boxes, seating six..........$12

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. Alberry's new comedy, entitled
TWO ROSES.
" * * The piece, its setting, and the admirably perfect acting with which it has been introduced to American play-goers, all alike call for the warmest and heartiest praise."—*Herald*.
" * * It will be seen with favor for a number of nights to come."—*Times*.
" * * It is one of the prettiest little pieces that of late years have been added to our stage literature, and it thoroughly deserves its success."—*Tribune*.
Coleman's comedy of JOHN BULL is in active preparation. Burnett's comedy, THE SERIOUS FAMILY, is also in rehearsal, and will be shortly presented. Due notice will be given of the repetition of THE RIVALS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 B'WAY
GLORIOUS ATTRACTION FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.
Re-appearance of Miss LINA EDWIN and Miss EMMA CLINE.
TWO MIRTH-PROVOKING BURLESQUES.
The magnificent spectacular burlesque of CINDERELLA—Miss LINA EDWIN as Cinderella, with new and beautiful scenery, costumes, &c., and the ever-popular burlesque of LA SONNAMBULA.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT will shortly appear.

GRAND FAIR
For the benefit of the
WOUNDED WITHIN THE GERMAN LINES
and of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS IN GERMANY.
To be held at the
ARMORY OF THE
THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y. S.,
Commencing Oct. 17, 1870.
The undersigned ladies and gentlemen who have undertaken to hold a Bazar for the above purpose, earnestly appeal to the public for generous cooperation.
The war at present raging in Europe, with an unexampled severity, has caused so much suffering that it requires the utmost efforts to relieve the distress.
Germany has, besides the enormous number of her own wounded sons, 80,000 wounded French in her charge. Every household is taxed to the uttermost. The hospitals have become inadequate to receive the wounded, and the people have taken them to their own homes; but the distress does not end with the wounded.
The peculiar military organization of Germany has called into the field by far the greater portion of the able-bodied male population, and many families have been bereaved of their support forever.
For these innocent victims of the war, for the widows and orphans of the fallen, we also appeal to your sympathy.
Never yet has the appeal of suffering humanity failed to touch the great heart of the American people, and we are confident the public will respond to this call, not only by visiting the fair, but also by sending contributions. The smallest gifts will be welcome with the largest, and it matters not whether in money or salable articles.
From Oct. 12 to 17 an office will be established at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, situated on Broadway and 35th-st., for the purpose of receiving contributions; in the meantime, among others, the following ladies have consented to do so:
Mrs. Consul-General J. ROESING, No. 27 West 32d-st.
Mrs. Consul-General LEOP. SCHMIDT, No. 42 East 29th-st.
Mrs. M. HEIDELBACH, No. 25 West 39th-st.
Mrs. FRED. KUHNE, No. 328 East 15th-st.
Mrs. Gov. E. SALOMON, No. 30 West 15th-st.
Mrs. Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER, No. 48 East 34th-st.
Mrs. GEO. W. KRUGER, No. 147 West 48th-st.
Mrs. WM. STEINWAY, No. 201 Lexington-av.
Mrs. J. DE NEUFVILLE, No. 15 Lexington-av.
Mrs. GEORGE H. BEYER, 2d-av., corner 13th-st.
Mrs. E. CORDES, No. 194 Lexington-av.
Miss KATE GROSS, No. 211 3d st.
The Treasurer is Mr. FRED. KUHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
Vice-Consul ERWIN STAMMANN, LL. D.,
RAYMOND SCHRAMM,
Secretaries Executive Committee.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1870.
By order of the General Committee.

NEW-YORK SKATING ACADEMY.
Plimpton Building, corner 9th and Stuyvesant sts.
OPEN DAILY
For ladies, gentlemen and children, from 10 to 12 A. M., 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Single admission or use of skates, 25 cents; eight tickets for $1; children half price.
Ladies admitted free to morning assemblies.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE
LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the accommodation train for Philadelphia. JESSE HOYT at 4 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River. Freight for all points on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad received up to 6 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAS. FISK, Jr., President.

NOTICE.—NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY—FALL RIVER LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, forming the line to Boston, via Newport and Fall River, will leave at 4 P. M. instead of 5, as heretofore.
CHAS. B. KIMBALL, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., the steamers of the
NORWICH AND WORCESTER LINE,
Pier No. 40 North River, for Boston and intermediate points, will leave New-York at
4 O'CLOCK,
instead of 5 o'clock, P. M.
J. E. SHORT, Jr., Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted). Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 24th-st. at 8:15 for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning at New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 11 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:45, and 27th-st. at 4 o'clock. Fare, 75 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat MESTA will leave foot of Market st. daily, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SATURDAY AT THE RACES.

Saturday's Programme at the Jerome Park Meeting.

The Course, the Club-house and the Company.

A brighter or lovelier October day than yesterday, the last day of the Fall meeting at Jerome Park, could not have been enjoyed. So cloudless was the sky and so warm the sun, that had it not been for the sombre tints of the surrounding foliage one might have supposed that Summer had returned. That it would induce the attendance of a large assemblage at the Park might have been expected, but few were prepared to see the immense crowds that thronged the stands, the quarter-stretch, the betting-ring and the Club-house. Every carriage that drove up to the Club-house set down its load of lovely and charmingly-dressed women, until the place seemed literally overflowing with a wealth of beauty. The scene becomes one of animation as the time approaches for the first race. The throngs have left the Club-house, crossed the track, and made their way to the stands. These, especially the central one, presents the appearance of a huge bed of gay and brilliant flowers. The pool-seller in his little stand is bellowing himself hoarse. The quarter-stretch is crowded with gentlemen making private bets or commenting on the horses, which have now been saddled and are taking preliminary canters. The third bell rings, and a gentleman in a remarkably bad stove-pipe hat, carrying a blue and white flag, proceeds down the course, followed by the horses that are to take part in the race. And now are shown some of the peculiarities of equine temper. One animal stands looking stolidly before him as if he was indifferent about the race, while his neighbor is prancing and curveting as if every joint was strung on wires.

At last the animals are in line, and when the flag falls, there is a thunder of hoofs, a cloud of dust, a flash of prismatic colors, a shout of "They're off!" a minute or two of almost breathless suspense—and the first race is decided. The other races are similar, excepting, of course, the steeple-chase, for which every one waits, and which is rather disappointing if it does not include a severe accident. At last, however, even this is over, and in less than five minutes afterward the stands are empty. The ladies, or at least a majority of them, trip off to the Club-house, there to solace themselves with cold chicken and champagne, to be followed, as they were yesterday, by a cotillon, which took place in the large drawing-room, to the music of a fine band, and in which several hundred couples took part.

Not the least pleasant part of a race-day, perhaps, is to return from the course, particularly for those who have made successful hits. They are full of mirth and see jokes where their friends who are on the losing side can see none at all. As the carriages dash away from the Club-house farewells are exchanged, the ladies wrap themselves in their shawls, the well-bred horses prance beneath the lash, and soon Jerome Park, with all its allurements, is left far behind beneath the shades of night.

Detailed Account of the Races—The Winners of the Day and the Time.

The last day of the meeting was distinguished for the merciless slaughter of the favorites, four out of five going down before outsiders. In the first race, Mr. BELMONT's colt *By the Sea*, by the Derby winner *Thormanby*, dam *Bernice*, was compelled to strike his colors by Mr. LITTELL's beautiful gray, *Mary Clark*, a splendid specimen of the "rosy cross" of the blood of *Lexington* and *Glencoe*. The backers of the Babylon stable went fairly crazy over its representative, and so great was the "plunging" on this race that *By the Sea* brought in pools $1,300 against $400 for Mr. LITTELL's double entry.

The Lambard Stakes, for three-year olds, was the richest stake of the meeting, and produced the best race of the week. There were twenty-three entries, at $500 each, half forfeit, with $3,000 added by the liberal patron of the turf after whom the race is named—CHARLES A. LAMBARD, Esq., of Boston—so that the value of the stake was about $9,750 to the winner. The distance was two miles, and the contestants for the rich prize were Capt. MOORE's ch. c. *Foster*, a full brother to *Vauxhall*; Mr. A. BELMONT's ch. f. *Finesse*, by *Lexington*, out of *Filagree*; Mr. MORRIS' chesnut filly *Remorseless*, by *Eclipse* dam *Barbarity*, and therefore full sister to *Ruthless*; and MCCORMICK and PAGE's bay colt *Hamburg*, a flyer at two years old, but worthless at three. *Foster* had run twice before this season, when notoriously not up to the mark in condition, and on both occasions he had to succomb to Mr. BELMONT's great crack *Kingfisher*, then owned by Mr. SWIGERT.

The next race, the free handicap, witnessed the second slaughter of the favorites for *My Maryland* and *Corsican*, both strongly fancied by their respective friends, were both beaten by the outsider *Flash of Lightning*, who only brought $150 in pools of $1,000. The two-year old race was another facer for the backers of the favorite, for *Girl of My Heart*, bought expressly by Major BACON to win this race at the Jerome Park sale the day before, and with odds of $100 to $40 on her, was beaten easily by her solitary opponent, *Miss Nelly*. The winner is well-bred, being by *Eclipse*, dam *Laura Farris*, herself a good race mare in her day. The three-year-old Selling Stake had three runners: *Merry Thought*, *Talaria* and *Hilarity*, and they sold pretty close to each other, bringing respectively $260, $250 and $240. *Talaria* won it easily, the favorite being last in the race.

The steeple-chase was one of the most exciting and best contested races ever witnessed. Three started, *Oysterman*, *Buddy Malone* and *Eminence*, but practically only the first two were in the race, for *Eminence* bolted and refused his jumps directly after starting. *Oysterman* led the first circuit of the course, and then *Buddy Malone* (who was ridden this time by HUGH GAFFNEY, by far the best of our cross-country jockeys) joined issue with him, and together they took every remaining leap in succession, both rising at them at the same moment. The last hurdle, half-way down the homestretch, was jumped by both simultaneously, *Oysterman* hitting the top rail as he went over. Superior riding now told, for GAFFNEY, who had nursed his mare with wonderful patience, called upon *Biddy* for a final effort, and, gamely responding, she won the race by four lengths.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.

The Two-Year-Old Stakes of $200 each, half forfeit, with $500 added, one mile and an eighth, had nineteen entries, five of which came to the post. These were Mr. BELMONT's ch. c. *By the Sea*, Mr. LITTELL's gr. f. *Mary Clark*, and his ch. f. *Rattan*; Mr. PENNOCK's ch. c. by *Censor*, dam *Rebecca Price*, and DENISON & CRAWFORD's b. c. *Mascus*. In pools, Mr. BELMONT's entry sold for $1,300, Mr. LITTELL's for $410, PENNOCK's, $120, and DENISON & CRAWFORD's $110. *By the Sea* was first away, but as they went under the string *Mary Clark* was leading, with *Rattan* second, the favorite third, PENNOCK fourth, and DENISON last. As they went around the base of the Club-house hill, *Rattan* was in front, with *Mary Clark* second and the favorite third; but on coming in view the gray filly was seen in the lead three lengths ahead of *Rattan*; the others as they were. The race was now virtually over, for *Mary Clark* kept speedily increasing her lead at every stride, and galloped home the easiest of winners by six lengths; *By the Sea* beating *Rattan* a neck for second place. Time—2:04½.

FIRST RACE—SWEEPSTAKES.

M. A. Littell's gr. f. Mary Clark, by Lexington, dam Eagess (Elliott)....1
A. Belmont's ch. c. By the Sea, by Thormanby, dam imp. Bernice (Burns)....2
M. A. Littell's ch. f. Rattan, by Lexington, dam Lizzie Morgan (Brown)....3
Denison & Crawford's b. c. Mascus, by Prophet, out of Narragansett's dam (Hennessey)....4
J. W. Pennock's ch. c., by Censor, dam Rachael Dawson (Miller)....5
Time—2:04½.

THE LAMBARD STAKES.

The Lambard Stakes, for three-year olds, $500 each, half forfeit, with $3,000 added by C. A. LAMBARD, Esq., two miles, was the next race, and the most important both of the day and meeting. There were twenty-three entries, of which four came to the post—*Foster*, *Remorseless*, *Hamburg* and *Finesse*, representatives of Capt. MOORE's, Mr. MORRIS', Mr. PATTERSON's and Mr. BELMONT's stables. *Foster*, notwithstanding he had twice been defeated by *Kingfisher*, (when out of condition,) was made the favorite against the field, selling for $1,500, *Hamburg* $500, *Finesse* $360, and *Remorseless* $310. The night previous, at the Club-rooms, *Finesse* had sold second choice, running *Foster* very close for favoritism. PALMER had the mount on the favorite, and looked very confident; C. MILLER was on *Remorseless*; ROBINSON on *Hamburg*, and BURNS on *Finesse*.

Foster and *Finesse* were first off, *Remorseless* next and *Hamburg* last. As they went past the quarter-pole *Foster* was leading *Finesse* a length, *Remorseless* as far behind the second, and *Hamburg* last. Going around the Club-house hill *Foster* still led, with *Finesse* at his haunches, and *Remorseless* two lengths behind her, the same separating *Hamburg* from Mr. MORRIS' filly. Reappearing in view, the only change was in *Remorseless* being close up with *Finesse* and at the latter's saddle-girths; *Hamburg* still the whipper-in. There was no change at the three-quarter-pole, but as they passed the stand on the first mile in 1:50, *Remorseless* was second, and *Hamburg* side by side with *Finesse*, whose bolt was nearly shot. At the turn *Finesse* beat a retreat altogether, and *Hamburg* drew closer to his horses. At the quarter-pole *Remorseless* got close to *Foster's* haunches, and *Hamburg* was at the filly's saddle-girths; the race now becoming extraordinarily exciting, for the respective backers of *Hamburg* and *Remorseless* were in hopes that their favorite would show in front. As they went round the hill, PALMER momentarily gave *Foster* his head, and he shot away from his horses in a moment, but his rider at once got him under a strong pull. As they came in view again, *Foster* was seen leading a couple of clear lengths, with *Remorseless* second, a length before *Hamburg*, and *Finesse* far behind. In this way they turned into the head of the stretch, when PALMER, finding he had the race safe in hand, eased his horse, and came home a winner by a clear length in an exercising gallop, *Remorseless* second as far before *Hamburg*, and *Finesse* beaten off. Time—3:47¾. Value of stake, $9,750.

SECOND RACE—LAMBARD STAKES.

T. G. Moore's ch. c. Foster, by Lexington, dam Verena, by imp. Yorkshire (Palmer)....1
F. Morris' ch. f. Remorseless, by Eclipse, dam Barbarity (C. Miller)....2
McCormick & Page's b. c. Hamburg, by Lexington, dam by Churchill (Robinson)....3
A. Belmont's ch. f. Finesse, by Lexington, dam imp. Filigree (Burns)....4

THE FREE HANDICAP.

This was a sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, the second horse to receive one-half the entrance money, one mile and three-quarters, had three runners: *Corsican*, 112 pounds; *My Maryland*, 87 pounds, and *Flash of Lightning*, 86 pounds. In the pools, *My Maryland* had the call, selling for $550; *Corsican*, $500 and *Flash of Lightning*, $155. *My Maryland* made the running, with *Corsican* second, and *Flash* third around the Club-house hill. Coming in view, *Corsican* and *My Maryland* were lapped, four lengths before *Flash*, and as the horses came up the stretch and went under the string *Corsican* had his head in front of *My Maryland*, who was three lengths before *Flash of Lightning*. The horses now got closer together, and as the quarter-pole was passed, they were in a bunch. Around the hill *My Maryland* showed a length in front, with *Flash* three lengths before *Corsican*, upon whom the weight was telling unmistakably. Reappearing in sight, *Flash* was at *My Maryland's* saddle gerths, ten lengths before *Corsican*, and the race was left to the two leaders. A fine struggle ensued between them; at the head of the stretch they were head and head, but *Flash of Lightning*, running with great gameness, won the race by two lengths, *Corsican* twenty lengths behind. Time, 3:20.

THIRD RACE—FREE HANDICAP—ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Clark & Grensbud's b. f. Flash of Lightning, 3 years, 86 pounds (Black)....1
Gov. Bowie's ch. f. My Maryland, 3 years, 87 pounds (Stoops)....2
Bacon & Holland's b. g. Corsican, 5 years, 112 pounds (Palmer)....3
Time—3:20.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD RACE.

The two-year-old race, a selling sweepstakes of $15 each, play or pay, with $300 added, three-quarters of a mile, had only two runners, D. D. WITHERS' ch. f. *Miss Nellie*, by *Eclipse*, dam *Laura Farris*, and BACON & HOLLAND's b. f. *Girl of My Heart*. The betting was $100 to $50 on *Girl of My Heart*, an imported and high-bred filly by *Skirmisher* out of *Fluke*, that Mr. BELMONT had weeded out of his stable the day before, by putting it into the auction sale. The favorite led to the three-quarter pole, but was in difficulties directly afterward, and *Miss Nelly*, passing her, won the race easily by four lengths. Time—1:24.

FOURTH RACE—SELLING SWEEPSTAKES.

D. D. Wither's ch. f. Miss Nellie, by Eclipse, dam Laura Farris, $300, 82 pounds (Clare)....1
Bacon & Holland's b. f. Girl of My Heart, by Skirmisher, dam Fluke, $500, 87 pounds (Hannone)....2
Time—1:24.

THE THREE-YEAR OLD RACE.

This was a selling sweepstake of $15 each, play or pay, with $300 added, one mile and a quarter, in which *Merry Thought*, ninety-two pounds, *Hilarity*, ninety-two pounds, and *Talaria*, ninety-seven pounds, entered. The betting between them was pretty even, *Merry Thought* bringing $260, *Talaria* $250, and *Hilarity* $240. *Merry Thought* and *Talaria* raced together for half a mile, when the former gave it up and *Talaria*, holding her lead throughout, won easily by three lengths; ten lengths between second and third. Time—2:18½.

FIFTH RACE—SELLING SWEEPSTAKES.

B. G. Thomas' b.f. Talaria, $500, 97 pounds, (Burns) 1
Gov. Bowie's ch. f. Hilarity, $300, 92 pounds, (Stoops) 2
J. F. Purdy's b. f. Merry Thought, $300, 92 pounds (Brown)....3
Time—2:18½.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

The steeple chase had entered *Oysterman*, *Eminence* and *Biddy Malone*. HUGH GAFFNEY rode the mare in place of GRIFFIN, and she was a better favorite in consequence. *Oysterman* sold for $1,300, *Biddy Malone* $750, and *Eminence* $250. The latter refused his second jump, and took no further part in the race. *Oysterman* led a dozen lengths over the jumps on making the first circuit; on the second, *Biddy Malone* closed the gap rapidly, collared *Oysterman*, laid with with him side by side over the remaining leaps, amid the acclamations of the spectators, the last one, the hurdle at the end of the grand stand, being taken simultaneously. *Oysterman* dwelled a moment, having hit the top rail somewhat hard, and *Biddy* drawing away, won the race, amid much excitement, by four lengths. Time—5:55. This race finished the meeting.

SIXTH RACE—STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP.

J. Donohue's br. m. Biddy Malone, 5 years, 144 pounds (Gaffney)....1
D. McDaniels' br. h. Oysterman, 6 years, 154 pounds (Welch)....2
R. Shea's br. h. Eminence, 5 years, 139 pounds (Henry)....3
Time—5:55.

Trotting at Prospect Park.

The first annual Agricultural Fair of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association closed yesterday. Premiums were awarded as follows: Class 19—Best saddle-horse, silver medal, to Mr. WALTERS; second premium to Mr. BRIER. Class 21—Best pair of mules, first premium to JOHN KELLY. Class 22—Best pair of ponies under fourteen hands, first premium to Mr. GEORGE HARTE; second to D. K. ROCKWELL. Class 11—Best fancy matched pair road-horses, first premium of a gold medal to Mr. MARVIN; second, a silver medal, to Mr. J. D. WILLIS.

At 1 P. M., the judges of the 2:26 race, which was commenced on Friday, called up the two horses who had to trot the decisive heat of the race, six having been previously trotted, and won as follows: *License* two, afterwards distanced; *C. E. Leow* two, and *Surprise* two. The contest, of course, lay between the latter. *Surprise* made the mile in 2:29, winning $750. *Leow* won $200, being second. For the 2:40 purse the following animals contested: JOHN MURPHY's br. g. *James H. Coleman*, JOHN FLANDERS' g. g. *Lottery*, A. H. SAMMIS' ch. c. *Bashaw Maid*, and W. H. JARVIS' blk. g. *Black Crook*. The mare won the first heat in 2:30. On the second heat *Coleman* won in 2:31½. On the third mile the *Maid* came in ahead in 2:32¼, and on the fourth heat, by about three lengths, in 2:34, with the *Maid* second, *Lottery* last. *Bashaw Maid* won the fifth and last heat in 2:35, and was accordingly declared the victor. The following was the complete time of the winners.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	36½	1:14½	2:30
Second Heat	37¾	1:15	2:31½
Third Heat	39	1:15½	2:32¼
Fourth Heat	38½	1:15	2:34
Fifth Heat	38	1:16¼	2:35

At the suggestion of several prominent owners of race-horses, Mr. W. G. DORLING, of this City, has in preparation a book, which contains a complete record of the running racing in 1870, together with other interesting matter connected with the turf.

CRICKET.

The Grand International Contest in Philadelphia—Englishmen vs. Americans—The Englishmen the Victors.

The grand match at cricket between the Young America eleven and a picked English eleven, which was commenced at Philadelphia, on Friday, terminated, yesterday afternoon, in a victory for the latter. Some 3,000 people were present on the grounds, yesterday, including many ladies. The following is the score of the game:

YOUNG AMERICA.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
H. Newhall b. Rogerson	45	c. Hargreave b. McIntyre	3
Bussier run out	5	c. Byron b. Norley	7
G. Newhall b. Rogerson	12	c. Hargreave b. Norley	7
Large b. McIntyre	10	c. Byron b. Norley	7
C. Newhall c. and b. McIntyre	0	c. McIntyre b. Norley	5
D. Newhall c. Carpenter b. McIntyre	24	b. Rogerson	5
Pease c. McIntyre b. Norley	6	not out	16
Johns b. McIntyre	0	b. Rogerson	0
R. Newhall not out	17	b. Rogerson	8
Stocker b. McIntyre	0	c. l. b. w. Norley	17
Baxter c. Hargreave b. Rogerson	3	run out	1
Byes, 2; leg byes, 3; wide, 1	6	Leg byes, 4	4
Total	131	Total	89

ENGLISHMEN.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
McIntyre b. C. Newhall	63	not out	21
Bance c. Large b. C. Newhall	8	c. and b. D. Newhall	2
Eastwood b. C. Newhall	26	not out	3
Hargreave b. C. Newhall	1		
Pearson c. Large b. D. Newhall	7		
Norley b. C. Newhall	10		
Rastall c. Large b. C. Newhall	9		
Byron c. G. Newhall b. C. Newhall	0		
Rogerson c. Bussier b. C. Newhall	2		
Keiter not out	3		
Carpenter b. C. Newhall	7		
Leg byes, 1; wide, 1; no balls, 3	5	Leg byes, 3; wide, 1	4
Total	147	Total	[illegible]

Umpires—Messrs. SMITH and HUNT.
Scorers—Messrs. MORDAUNT and FRED. NEWHALL.
Time of Game—6 hours and 35 minutes.

THE "RED" AND THE "WHITE."

The Great Champion Game of Base-Ball at Chicago—Victory for the White Stockings—Another Challenge from Cincinnati.

The Chicago papers give full details of the great base-ball contest in that city, on Thursday, between the Red and White Stockings. We take the following from the *Republican* of the 14th:

The object for which the White Stocking Club of Chicago is claimed by everybody to have been organized has been accomplished. Its men were selected with a view to form a nine that could defeat any club in the country in general, and the far-famed Red Stockings of Cincinnati in particular. That feat has been achieved. The Mutuals, Haymakers, Atlantics, Unions and Athletics have been compelled to surrender the ball to Chicago, and to-day the hitherto invincible Cincinnatis stand squarely and fairly beaten in two successive match games. The first victory, as everybody knows, was won at the home of the Red Legs, the second and decisive one was accomplished yesterday afternoon at Dexter Park. After the first game, it was claimed by the vanquished ones that "Chicago played with ten men, the tenth one being the umpire;" after the second, nothing can be claimed save that the boys of the Garden City won because they were better the players. Now nothing remains for the White Socks to achieve, but to defeat the Mutuals of New-York a second time, and then they can fly the whip pennant of championship, and claim the much-coveted silver ball.

THE SCENE.

When the game had once commenced, the scene that met the eye was of a most interesting character. As far as the vision could reach—wherever anything like a sight of the game could be had—it rested upon densely packed fellow-humans. There were ladies in abundance, all dressed in their gayest attire, and manifesting the greatest interest in one or the other Club; just as much interest as if they knew all about the game. There were old men, middle-aged men, and young men; and as a matter of course there were the irrepressible boys. No school regulations could keep them away, and if they did not possess the requisite amount of money to purchase the requisite half-fare ticket, they gained admission in some surreptitious way through the kindly medium of an occasional hole in the fence. Two juveniles that our reporter heard of stole into the Park about 6 o'clock in the morning and hiding themselves under the seats, remained out of sight until the commencement of the game.

A livelier, more interesting scene than that of yesterday afternoon has never been witnessed since base-ball was inaugurated in our city. It was beyond all doubt the great event in the Chicago history of the diamond field and its triumphs.

By a happy choice, ROBERT FERGUSON, the celebrated captain and catcher of the equally celebrated Atlantics of Brooklyn, N. Y., was selected umpire, before the clubs went upon the ground, so that a great deal of the usual wrangling was avoided. The White Stockings were the first to put in an appearance, and as each man stepped into view he was loudly cheered. The Reds followed shortly after—about 2½ o'clock, and they also received a very flattering ovation from the spectators.

The toss, as usual, was lost by JIMMY WOOD, and at 2:40, time was called, and the Chicagos went to the bat for the first inning.

A TIE.

A tie on the eighth inning gave the game an immense degree of interest, and the most intense excitement prevailed, though at the same time it was noticeable that while the Chicago boys were still cool and determined, the heavy batting of the first half of the last inning had more than demoralized their opponents. DUFFY, who led at the bat, secured his first on the first clear muff made by GEORGE WRIGHT in the game. MCATEE was put out at first, SWEASY fielding in the ball, and DUFFY going to first by sharp practice. When MCATEE struck he ran to second, GOULD, after retiring the striker returned the ball to SWEASY to head off DUFFY. That personage then ran back toward first, and SWEASY in giving GOULD another chance with the ball overthrew. WOOD secured first on a right field strike, DUFFY going home. CUTHBERT gained second on a powerful hit between right and centre, sending WOOD in. FLYNN on a grounder over the first base-bag went to first, CUTHBERT going in. TREACY knocked up a high fly just inside the striker's base, but ALLISON missed it, and he secured first base, FLYNN making second. KING struck the ball savagely, gaining first, and sending FLYNN home and TREACY to third. MEYERLE following up the good work gained second base by a corker to the left field, TREACY securing his tally and KING his third base. PINKHAM went out on the fly to SWEASY, KING getting in in the meantime on a passed ball. DUFFY by a big left field hit got to third base, and MEYERLE made his tally easily. MCATEE sent DUFFY home, and made his first on a good strike to centre, after which WOOD went out on the foul fly taken by GOULD. Side out with eight runs. The excitement at this juncture was wonderful to witness. Men cheered till they were hoarse, and threw their hats in the air until they lost them. The Red Stockings, it was seen, had now to make nine tallies, or more than they had made all the game, in order to win, and this was felt to be an impossibility. They, however, though they must have felt like beaten men, went to the bat bravely, and with an evident determination to die hard, to say the least of it. GEORGE WRIGHT, by a safe hit to short-centre, secured first, going to second on a passed ball. GOULD made first on a safe grounder to left, GEORGE running to third. WATERMAN hit a good one to centre, but CUTHBERT took it on the fly, WRIGHT in the meantime running home. ALLISON, by a safe liner to left, made his first, GOULD passing to second, and stealing third. HARRY WRIGHT made his first on called balls. LEONARD, by a grounder to WOOD, got first, but forced HARRY WRIGHT out, ALLISON making third, and GOULD his tally. BRAINARD, by a safe hit to left, secured first, allowing LEONARD to reach third, and ALLISON to add one to his score. BRAINARD went to second, and LEONARD home on a passed ball. SWEASY, by a safe hit to centre, made second, BRAINARD coming in. He then reached second on a passed ball, but died there, for MCVEY was fielded out by MEYERLE to MCATEE—5 runs. Score, 16 to 13.

THE BATTING SCORE.

WHITE STOCKINGS.

	O.	R.	1B.	T.B.
McAtee, 1st b.	3	0	0	0
Wood, 2d.	3	2	3	3
Cuthbert, c. f.	3	3	2	4
Flynn, r. f.	3	2	2	5
Treacy, l. f.	3	2	3	[illegible]
King, c.	3	3	1	[illegible]
Meyerle, 3d.	2	2	2	[illegible]
Pinkham, p.	4	0	2	[illegible]
Duffy, s. s.	3	2	2	[illegible]
Totals	27	16	16	[illegible]

RED STOCKINGS.

	O.	R.	1B.	T.B.
G. Wright, s.s.	2	2	2	3
Gould, 1st.	3	2	2	2
Waterman, 3d.	2	1	2	4
Allison, c.	3	3	3	3
H. Wright, c.f.	3	2	1	1
Leonard, r. f.	3	3	0	0
Brainard, p.	3	1	4	4
Sweasy, 2d.	4	0	1	1
McVey, r. f.	5	0	0	0
Totals	27	13	15	18

INNINGS:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th.	
White Stockings	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	8	—16
Red Stockings	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	3	5	—13

The following is the FIELDING SCORE.

WHITE STOCKINGS.

	B.	F.	A.	E.
McAtee	12	1	0	1
Wood	3	1	8	1
Cuthbert	0	1	1	0
Flynn	0	2	1	0
Treacy	0	2	0	1
Meyerle	1	0	4	1
Pinkham	0	0	1	0
Duffy	1	0	2	0
Totals	17	9	17	5

RED STOCKINGS.

	B.	F.	A.	E.
Geo. Wright	0	2	4	3
Gould	12	1	0	0
Waterman	1	0	7	2
Allison	0	0	0	2
H. Wright	0	1	0	1
Leonard	0	2	0	1
Brainard	0	1	0	1
Sweasy	4	2	3	0
McVey	0	1	0	0
Totals	15	10	14	8

Umpire—R. Ferguson, of the Atlantic Base-ball Club.
Time of Game—Three hours and fifteen minutes.

THE PLAY.

From first to last the game was one of the finest ever seen in the country. Barring a couple of overthrows by WATERMAN, and one by SWEASY, a short throw by MEYERLE, and a very few muffs, it was a perfect game. Up to the end of the fifth inning not a point was lost on either side, and even then the increase in the scores was rather the effect of an increase in the strength of the batting than the result of errors. The events of the game may be said to be an immense throw by CUTHBERT in the far centre-field to MEYERLE on third base; the strategy resorted to by DUFFY to avoid being forced out, and WOOD's double play. It is invidious to make comparisons where all do well, and therefore nothing need be said of individual play. The game impressed one fact on the mind of every spectator, and that was that the Red Stockings were outplayed from the start. The game was lost before commenced, and the little spurt made by them on the sixth inning only served to give the Chicagos renewed energy and determination. Of the umpire, Mr. FERGUSON, too much cannot be said in praise. Quick in all his decisions, firm and sharp in calling balls and strikes, ever attentive to the game, he presented one of the best specimens of an umpire ever seen. It is sufficient, perhaps, to say, that neither side questioned one of his decisions, and when he called in a man as out, that man came in invariably with the knowledge that the umpire was right.

The German Ladies' Fair.

The Fair in aid of the wounded soldiers of the German Army, and for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the slain, will commence at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory to-morrow evening, under the auspices of an association of ladies representing the wives and daughters of several leading German citizens. The Music Committee has engaged a large orchestra, which will be in attendance every night until the close of the Fair.

Addresses will be made at the opening by Messrs. CULLEN BRYANT and Dr. KRACKAWITZER, after which the members of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies will sing the famous German songs, "Die Wacht am Rhein," and "What is the German's Fatherland." Mme. SEEBACH will also give a performance for the benefit of the Fair previous to its close.

Release of the Hornet.

Late yesterday afternoon, Assistant District Attorney PURDY made a motion before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States District Court, for the release of the steamer *Hornet*, the alleged Cuban privateer. He said that District-Attorney DAVIS had consented to discontinue the suit against the vessel. Judge BLATCHFORD issued an order for the release of the *Hornet*, and for her restoration to her owners. The reason for this action of the Federal authorities did not transpire.

Suicide in a Station-House.

JOHN REED, a laboring man, aged forty-five, of No. 277 Monroe-street, was arrested yesterday for intoxication, and was subsequently locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Police Station. An hour after his incarceration he was found by the doorman hanging to the cell grating by a leather strap used by him to fasten his pants. He was immediately cut down, but died in a few minutes.

The School Question—Important German Movement.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the German American School Association will be held at Liederkranz Hall, No. 35 East Fifth-street, on Wednesday evening next. The object of the Association is to form branch organizations in the various Wards with a view of preserving our public schools from all partisan and sectarian influences. The following gentlemen are interested in the movement: Marcus Otterbourg, A. V. Hofer, M. Ellinger, Henry Arends and Willy Wallach.

The Cattle Disease in New-York State.

The Hudson *Register*, of the 14th inst., says:

"The cattle disease still continues in the western part of Great Barrington and Egremont, and deaths of cattle, horses, sheep and swine are of not unfrequent occurrence. A good part of the live stock on the farm of GEORGE M. HALLENBECK have died of the disease, making a loss to him of nearly $1,500. Others have lost stock to the amount of $500 or $600 apiece, and the end is not yet. There is something singular about the disease. A cow taken into the neighborhood by Mr. LESTER, became infected and died in less than ten days, which is a feature in the Texan cattle disease, the cattle from that State communicating the disease, but are not affected by it themselves. It is now thought that the disease was communicated by droves of cattle, which some of the farmers in that vicinity kept over night, while on the road to market. There is an important State law, passed in 1860, relative to the cattle disease, which makes it the duty of selectmen to take charge of the cattle infected; to kill the animals if a veterinary surgeon deems it necessary to stop the spread of the disease, the owners to be paid, one-fifth by the town and four-fifths by the State; to brand the cattle infected with the letter P, to distinguish them; and any person who knows or has reason to suspect the existence of the disease among the cattle in his possession or under his care, must give immediate notice to the selectmen, and for failure to do so, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-General AKERMAN arrived in this City yesterday, and subsequently held a long private consultation with Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE, the United States Marshal, and Judge WOODRUFF, relating to an important subject.

The appointment of a Superintendent of Police will not be made until after the election, until which time Judge BOSWORTH will discharge the duties of the office. It is rumored that Capt. JAMES J. KELSO will be selected, and that Capt. EDWARD WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, will succeed the latter as Chief of the Detective Office.

During the past week there were only sixteen fires, with the unusually small loss of $2,020. The causes of the fires were as follows: Carelessness by employes and occupants with candles, matches, &c., 6; children playing with matches, 1; defective chimney, 1; defective flue, 1; gas lights, 2; kerosene-lamp breaking, 1; leak in oil still, 1; pitch boiling over, 1; unknown, 2.

The Board of Police made the following transfers of Sergeants yesterday: JACOB H. HEALEY, from the First to the Twenty-eighth Precinct; WM. B. SMINCK, from the Twenty-eighth to the First; JAMES LONSDALE, from the Second to the First, and WM. JANNEY, from the First to the Second.

During the past week there were 35 still-births, 270 births, 124 marriages, and 433 deaths.

ANN CORBETT yesterday fell from a shed to the yard at her residence, No. 126 Greenwich-street, breaking an arm and receiving other severe injuries. She was taken to the Park Hospital.

The arrest of CHARLES DALY, the proprietor of the Empire garden, at the corner of Broadway and Amity-street, was effected at No. 137 Crosby-street, last evening, by Col. WHITELEY and his assistants. The prisoner is alleged to have sold counterfeit $2 National Bank notes to the amount of $3,000. He made his escape from a detective named FULLER several weeks ago.

SAMUEL MCCULLEY was arrested on Broadway, last evening, on a charge of having smuggled 1,000 cigars into this port.

There were 1,576 arrests made by the Police last week, being a considerable decrease.

A trunk belonging to JAMES MCCHESNEY, No. 328 Ninth-avenue, containing articles of jewelry and clothing, was stolen a few days ago, but was subsequently discovered in possession of DAVID MALONE and JACOB LEVY. The latter were brought before Justice COX at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and were held for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

WILLIAM JAMES RANDALL was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, charged with threatening to take the life of JOHN SOMMERS, of No. 106 East Twenty-seventh-street, with a dirk-knife. It appeared that on Friday night the prosecutor, who is a hack-driver, was engaged by the prisoner to take him over the City, and on demanding payment at the end of the journey, the prisoner threatened to stab him. He was held for bail.

On Friday Mr. ALBERT H. DOLLIVER, of No. 152 South-street, was standing at the corner of Broadway and Prince-street, waiting for a stage, when a man named JOHN HAYS approached him and snatched a valuable gold watch from his vest. The prisoner was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

DAVID CHARTERS, a colored man, residing at No. 80 Christopher-street, was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, for stealing a gold watch and two rings, worth $82, the property of MARY PATERSON, of No. 84 Wooster-street.

Yesterday morning WM. R. ROBINSON and BENJAMIN WRIGHTMAN had an altercation in a boarding-house at No. 86 Amity-street. The parties were arrested and conveyed to the Station-house. While explaining the circumstances of the fight to the Sergeant on duty, WRIGHTMAN produced a revolver, when it accidentally discharged, the ball passing through his left arm. Both parties were taken before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Court, and held to answer.

The Free Labor Bureau at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, provided 109 males and 384 females with situations during last week.

BENJAMIN S. RAYNOR, paying teller of the Tradesmen's Bank at No. 291 Broadway, appeared before Alderman COMAN at the Tombs, yesterday, and stated that he had caused the arrest of CORNELIUS LAWRENCE for attempting to pass a forged check. The accused presented a check for $150, purporting to have been signed by WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & Co., of No. 314 Broadway. He was remanded for trial.

The steam-boat *Armenia*, recently put on the line to Newburg, Poughkeepsie, &c., in place of the *Mary Powell*, made her last trip up the River, yesterday. She will return to this City to-morrow.

JOHN BRICE, a waiter, of No. 56 Cherry-street, was arraigned before Alderman COMAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, together with JAMES JOHNSON, a compositor, of No. 151 Hester-street, on a charge of having assaulted WM. BROWN in Oliver-street, near Oak-street, on Friday evening, and of robbing him of a silver watch. Both of the accused denied their guilt, but were fully committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

JOHN H. REED, of No. 410 Broadway, caused the arrest of a man calling himself James M. Robinson, yesterday, on a charge of false pretenses. It was alleged that the prisoner represented himself to the complainant as the senior member of the firm of W. H. ARMSTRONG & Co., of Russellville, Ky., who had a stock on hand worth $40,000, a book account of $10,000, and only $8,000 debts. On these representations Mr. REED credited him with thirty-two yards of silk and one dozen hose, valued at $83. He subsequently ascertained, however, that the statements of the prisoner were entirely false, and learned from WALTER H. GRUBBS, of No. 446 Broadway, that his real name was JEFFERSON. Alderman COMAN held the accused for trial. He stated that he was a native of Kentucky, and a merchant in Lowdinsville, Ohio.

Lady Amberly, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Butler, Harriet Beecher Stowe, John Stuart Mill, and others, have written letters, expressing great interest in the woman's suffrage second decade celebration, to be held at Apollo Hall on Friday next. Mrs. LUCAS, sister of JOHN BRIGHT, has announced her intention of being present.

A new and singular method of swindling was exposed, yesterday, by the arrest of JAMES WILSON, at No. 186 Grand-street, by Detective SIMINGTON, of the Central Police, and Constable LISK, of Columbia County, N. Y., on a warrant issued by Justice HALLENBACK, of the latter place, based on the complaint of FREDERICK SHALLER, of the town of Hudson. It appears that WILSON has mailed large numbers of circulars to country places, offering to sell sets of watchmakers' tools worth $75 for $15. In the case which caused his arrest, he returned a small box filled with sawdust for the money sent him, and it is presumed that he employed the same device in other cases. The accused was sent to Columbia County for trial.

JOSEPH RICKETTS, the saloon-keeper who was injured at No. 1,118 Third-avenue, by the explosion of some inflammable material, alleged to have been set on fire by him and another man, died, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital.

GEORGE DULMEYER, an infant, died yesterday, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, from the effects of spurious vaccination. An investigation has been ordered in the case.

There was $1,366,958 70 collected at the office of Mr. BERNARD SMYTH, the Tax Receiver, during last week.

Music by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris-square, to-morrow afternoon, provided the weather is fine.

The Jesuit Fathers of St. Francis Xavier's College, in West Sixteenth-street, have organized a band of missionaries, who are to travel throughout the United States, and be subject to the call of stationed priests, to labor anywhere among the people.

The New-York Medico-Legal Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. STEPHEN ROGERS, President; Jacob Shrady, First Vice-President; Dr. J. J. O'Dea, Second Vice-President; Dr. James Ross, Recording Secretary; Dr. Kamp, Assistant Secretary; Dr. J. F. Chauveau, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Thomas S. Bahan, Treasurer; Wm. Shrady, Librarian; Dr. Stephen Clark, Curator. Trustees—Dr. J. C. Peters, Dr. T. C. Finnell, Dr. Wooster Beach, E. T. Gerry, Francis Tillou and Jacob F. Miller.

CHARLES LYNCH was committed by Justice COULTER, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, to await the result of injuries which he caused HARTWIG PHILIPS, of No. 321 West Fifty-seventh-street, by running over him with an ice-wagon on the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

ISADORE SCHELLING and JACOB GILLING, alleged thieves, were yesterday committed by Justice COULTER, for having a large quantity of property for which they could not satisfactorily account, in their possession.

THOMAS KERRIGAN, of No. 84 Willett-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of horse-stealing. On examination before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, it appeared that the accused purchased two horses, valued at $500, from DANIEL RAYNOR, at the Compton House, in Fourth-avenue, and that after paying $125 he allowed the animals to remain in the stable at No. 143 East Twenty-fourth-street until the balance had been paid. The next day the horses disappeared from the stable, and KERRIGAN admitted to the owner that he had taken them. On this evidence the prisoner was held for trial, despite the allegation of counsel that a civil suit had also been instituted for the recovery of the property. SAMUEL MCCARTHY appeared as bondsman for the accused, and stated that he owned the premises No. 84 Willett-street, which proved to be a falsehood. He was also held by the Magistrate, who sent the complainant to the House of Detention.

A select company assembled at the Third-avenue Railroad Depot, yesterday morning, for the purpose of inaugurating the new line of cars on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Hudson River. The company proceeded in six new cars which were handsomely decorated and made the trip to Manhattanville.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESSING yesterday transmitted 15,000 thalers to Berlin as a part of the German war fund collections.

BROOKLYN.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the dwelling-house of WILLIAM DARTAN, at No. 92 Vanderbilt-avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent of $400.

Late Friday evening, a fire broke out in a servant's bedroom, at EDWIN P. BASSET's boarding-house, in Pacific-street, near Brooklyn-avenue. It spread to the adjoining premises of Mr. J. A. BUCK, and damaged both buildings to the extent of $4,000. Insured in the Washington and Montauk Companies.

There were 381 arrests made by the Police during the past week.

At the Williamsburg Dispensary there were 722 patients treated during the past month.

FRANK SWANTON, aged seven years, residing in Lexington-avenue, near Marcy-avenue, fell from the platform of a Gates-avenue car yesterday afternoon, and had his left leg cut off above the knee by the wheel of the car.

Mrs. LAWLER, of No. 165 George-street, fell dead at the door of her residence last night.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WHITEHILL on the body of WM. DORN, aged two years, who died on Friday evening from injuries received by falling into a tub of boiling water at the residence of his parents No. 46 Crook-street, E. D.

The Catholic Library Association, which was started eleven years ago, ceased to exist yesterday.

At the present time there are 2,433 inmates in the county institutions at Flatbush, of which number there are fifty-nine patients suffering from small-pox.

The case of the Central Bank was adjourned for one week by Judge BENEDICT, in the United States District Court yesterday. The Bank authorizes all required to show reason why the institution should not be declared bankrupt.

In the Mead divorce case, at the City Court, yesterday, a motion was made by Mrs. MEAD to have her husband imprisoned for contempt of Court, in failing to pay her alimony. Judge NELSON directed that an attachment should be issued on Monday, if all arrears were not paid up. The delinquent is a retail dry-goods clerk, receiving, it is said, a salary of $7 per week.

WM. H. JAMESON received a verdict against the Brooklyn Skating Park for $5,000, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The case was fully reported in the TIMES of Saturday.

Brooklyn is taxed at the present time at the rate of $1,750 per night for street lighting.

The following prisoners were sentenced by Judge TROY, yesterday, at the Court of Sessions: WM. HARDING pleaded guilty to an indictment for burglary in the third degree; sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years, eleven months and twenty-nine days. LAWRENCE CARROLL pleaded guilty to an indictment for petit larceny; sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. THOMAS BANKS pleaded guilty of burglary in the first degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for five years, at hard labor.

On Friday evening last, the Knickerbocker Lacrosse Club elected the following officers: JNO. HORN, Jr., President; Messrs. HOPKINS, COOPER and RITCHIE, respectively, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Club is in an encouraging condition. It will play again against the Prescott Club at Prospect Park, on Wednesday afternoon next.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A shocking accident occurred, yesterday morning, at Buena Ridge, in the town of Morrisania, JAMES MURPHY, foreman of Section No. 5, on the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, being killed by the blasting of a rock. The explosion blew MURPHY about forty feet in the air, tore off his breast and a portion of his liver and one of his hands, and threw them a distance of 100 feet. His garments were torn to atoms.

JOHN GASSON, foreman of the work in progress at Spuyten Duyvil for the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, was instantly killed by a premature blast on Friday afternoon.

Yesterday forenoon a fire broke out in a three-story frame building in Gerhardt-street, Melrose, owned by Mr. JOHN ECHENFELDER, and used as a chair factory. Damages estimated at $3,000; insured for $1,500.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark, Bloomfield and Montclair Horse Railroad Company, being hopelessly involved in debt, has been sold at auction, and the proceeds will be divided among the holders of stock. It was struck off to a New-York lawyer named NILES, on behalf of several of the stockholders, for $55,000. The amount will not pay the stockholders five per cent. on their investment.

A number of young men from New-York City, yesterday, went to Westfield, N. J., to play a game of ball with a local club. During the game, a young man named ED. CORRY, son of a Baptist minister in New-York, was struck with a ball-club in the left temple, severely injuring him.

The Union County Republican Convention has nominated Dr. J. C. STEARNS, of Elizabeth, J. L. BODWELL, of Rahway, and Dr. J. C. STUTPHIN, of Plainfield, as Coroners.

A brother-in-law of President GRANT, Rev. Mr. CRAMER, will preach to an out-door audience, at the depot in Elizabeth, this afternoon.

PATRICK MOORE, living at No. 68 Bergen-street, Newark, was committed by Justice DEAN, of the Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen a wagon worth $60.

Yesterday morning a young Bavarian woman, named CAROLINA YOUNG, employed as a domestic in the house of AUGUST VON CLEEF, in the Twelfth Ward, Jersey City, was found lying dead in her bed. Coroner VOLLHARDT held an inquest, and City Physician STOUT made a post-mortem examination, and found that death was caused from apoplexy of the lungs.

The Oneida and Hudson Boat Clubs of Jersey City rowed a three-mile race at Pleasant Valley, yesterday. The course rowed was one and a half miles to a stake-boat and return. The Hudson crew pulled a gig, and the Oneidas a light six-oared barge. The Hudson crew won, their time being 21 minutes and 55 seconds. The following were the crews: Hudson—J. H. Hardenbergh, stroke; R. Prickman, 5; E. M. Clock, 4; E. C. Nelson, 3; W. M. White, 2; W. Peck, bow; Dudley Murray, coxswain. Oneida—V. P. Schenck, stroke; J. P. Hardenburgh, Jr., 5; T. Henry, 4; Wm. T. Walsh, 3; C. Alfred, 2; Geo. Oskerhausen, bow, and F. C. Curtis, coxswain.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following named officers of the Army are ordered to report by letter to Gen. McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, at New-York, and will hold themselves in readiness to appear for examination when summoned: Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. Haskin, Capt. Wm. Silvey, First Lieut. Chandler P. Eakin, First Artillery; First Lieut. Jas. R. Mulliken, unassigned; John Leonard, First Artillery; Robt. W. Burd, Second Infantry; Second Lieut. Moore, unassigned.

The following will report, for the same purpose, to Col. Ruger, President of the Retiring Board, at Fort Leavenworth: Lieut.-Col. John W. Davidson, Tenth Cavalry; Capts. Thos. Shea, Seventeenth Infantry; L. Thompson, Second Cavalry; Gilbert S. Carpenter, Fourteenth Infantry; Mason Jackson, Eleventh Infantry; First-Lieuts. David H. Cortelyou, Ninth Infantry; Andrew Mahoney, Fourteenth Infantry.

The following will report, for the same purpose, to Gen. Ord, President of the Retiring Board, at San Francisco: First-Lieuts. Melville R. Loucks, Second Artillery; Joseph H. Hays and J. M. Smith, unassigned; A. W. Preston, Eighth Cavalry.

At their own request, the following officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Capt. S. P. Smith, Eighth Cavalry; First-Lieut. John J. S. Hopler, unassigned; Capt. J. L. Proctor, unassigned, and First-Lieut. A. B. Curtis, supernumerary.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet and steady. The market was quiet during the day. Its course is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¼	92¼
Consols for account	92¼	92⅛@92¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	89½	89½
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88½	88½
United States 5-20s, 1867	90	90
United States 10-40s	86½	86½
New-York Cen. Railroad Shares	114	114
Erie Railroad Shares	18@18½	18¼
Atlantic and Great Western	31	31

FRANKFORT, Oct. 15—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 95¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15, 11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d.@8⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 23s. ⅌ bbl. for Western canal. 1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for speculation and export. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 14th inst., since the last report, have been 5,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 53s. ⅌ cwt. for Short-rib Middles.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Refined PETROLEUM flat at 1s. 5¾d. TALLOW firmer. LINSEED-OIL, £28 15 ⅌ ton.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	54
Halifax	W.	Clear	52
Portland	N. W.	Clear	58
Boston	N. W.	Clear	54
New-York	S. W.	Clear	58
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	54
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	56
Washington	N. W.	Clear	50
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	58
Richmond	W.	Clear	48
Charleston	N.	Clear	65
Savannah	N. W.	Clear	67
Augusta	Calm	Foggy	56
Oswego	S.	Clear	54
Buffalo	S.	Clear	60
Pittsburg	S. W.	Clear	49
Chicago	S.	Clear	58
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	66
Mobile	N.	Clear	61
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	74

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—James Ker, W. Blew, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Blew, Mrs. M. J. Kimberly, Miss Brown, Alfred Lobell, T. E. Lloyd, Miss J. Goodale, Miss S. A. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pendleton and servant, Miss A. L. Matthews, Miss E. B. Warner, Adam Strain, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Benson and child, Miss C. Benson, J. G. Riggs, G. N. Griffin, J. B. Griffin, H. H. Holroyd, J. Hartridge, John H. Smack, George R. Young, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Hollister and son, Mr. and Mrs. D. O'Leary and child, H. M. Matthews and wife, C. Pomeroy, wife and nurse, W. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Hamilton, 2 children and nurse, E. Ivers, S. Burch, F. R. Simmons, C. F. Smith, H. P. Markham, Thos. Bateson, Miss J. C. Smith, Miss B. Scott, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Southerland, Ed Kimberly, Lyman Webster, Mrs. J. W. Young and son, Mrs. J. Grant, Mrs. H. George, W. M. Sneed, A. W. Turner, Jas. Murtha, Jas. Armstrong Peter Strain, R. P. Paul, S. P. Edwins, and 15 deck.

OCT. 15.—*In steam-ship Anglia, for Glasgow.*—Mrs. W. L. Cruikshank, Jessie, Christina and Cornelia Cruikshank, Capt. Louis Menow and wife, Josiah, Alice, Frank and Annie Menow, Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., and wife, W. R. Batrie, Theodore Bost, Robert Wallace, Daniel Blair, Capt. H. A. Burger, O. H. Williams, M. Henderson, United States Consul to Londonderry, John Kearney and wife, Chas. A. Montgomery, Mrs. Helen Mills, Mrs. R. Rawson, James Robertson, John Cowper, Capt. James Mulbach, Mrs. Johanna Mulqueen, Roland Lasalle and wife, Charles Edward, Bernard Eugenie, Letitia Blanche and infant, W. Vincent, Mr. Redgrave, Frank Wilson, H. Dunlop, and others in the steerage.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—R. A. Batton and lady, O. F. Gasley, lady and child, M. Rosenberg, Chas. Fredenberg, S. W. Temple, G. J. Foster, M. Keggler, J. Falk, J. S. Cohen, T. Scollon, E. B. Foster, C. Bandy, R. S. Stoughton, J. C. Thomas, Mrs. Suhrie and 2 children, Miss E. Hickey, A. J. Beach, M. Cullinan, M. McLeian, L. Baher, Col. J. F. Lewis, H. G. Lamar, J. A. Potter, F. Kaufman, F. Willey, D. F. Smith, J. F. Cummings and lady, John W. Babcock, C. F. Palmer, lady and 2 children, Chas. W. Weeks, Capt. F. F. Seely, Mrs. Julia Bradley, Miss Clara Wright, Thomas J. Wilson and lady.

OCT. 15.—*In the steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Miss Fanny McMaster, Mrs. J. R. Seavey, Master Seavey, Mr. Chas. Diecke, Wm. Parkinson, Mrs. Eliza Finch and servant, C. C. Hamilton, Mrs. Kembrell, Mr. Aitken and brother, Nilson Jones, Mr. Edmondson, S. Wolfson, H. McDonald, John A. Todd, Mr. Bryant, E. McEwen, F. D. Brackett, Mrs. Smith and infant, W. Jacobs, J. Levy, J. C. Rogers, Thomas Gaskell, Mrs. Robbins and 3 children, Mr. Kinsman, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Philipps and infant.

OCT. 15.—*In steam-ship Virginia, for London.*—Mrs. St. Clair and child, Mrs. Isabel Langham, Mrs. Gulbrandsen, E. O. Wigand, Rev. H. D. Ward, Major Edgarton and wife, Thomas Hann, John Coxen, J. Nichol, S. Brannt, M. Crosbie, M. Newman.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 15—*In steam-ship Hansa, from Bremen.*—Albert Alexander and wife, A. Hopel, A. Sturmer, Henry Roeder and wife, J. A. Hills, Dr. G. F. Weissberg, Emilie Miller and child, H. Pfannkuch, Dr. M. Hesse, Emma Schalak and child, Mrs. Thudichum, child and servant, Emma Endlich and son, Alfred von Manteuffel, W. Braun, Dr. H. A. Hagen and wife, James Eschwege, with family and servant, R. Machwitz, L. Steinhofer and wife, Sophie Toepken, Aug. Gerye and family, David Zeller and wife, Mrs. R. M. Austin and child, T. H. Brormann and family, G. Bronman, C. Spiess and family, Aug. Ridderhof, Elise Ridderhof, Dr. D. R. Lyties, family and servant, Carl Wemhofer, F. Muller, Henriette Seekamp, H. Scher and wife, John Warth, Richard Mayer, Carl L. Beuse, Bertha Wagner, G. Maul, F. Puckhaber and family, Albert Mann, Adeline von Bargen and child, Mrs. Bessel and child, H. M. Kiefer and daughter, Mary Gilly, H. C. Baden and wife, Mrs. E. Kohlhepp, Frans Forthuber, Mrs. F. W. Jaehne and child, Aug. Lauterbach, Max Munte, G. Wedekindt, Emelie Schliepstein, Johan Ruder, Eugen Murken, Eleonore Feiling, Lena Riedel, Aug. Lessey, P. H. Monsees and wife, A. Wildhagen, Charlotte Wildhagen, A. Gumpert, Max Gumpert, David Salomon, H. Cohn, Aug. Wiederstadt, Wilhelmine Schraus, Louise Walter and child, Maria Ganck and child, George Wellbrock and wife, Anna Ehlers, Geo. Beinkainpen and family, Martin Beinkainpen, G. Puckhaber, C. Gerhard, E. Rebmaur and family, J. Neuhaus, J. Ottenhues, Sophie Diercsen, Mrs. Monsee, Salemon Salberg, Anton Valk, C. Hamm, J. Diem, Anna Brander, W. Seyd, Max Meyer, Rosalie Breiting and child, Louise Fischer, Paul Wolff, A. Tinaase, Guida Rokmann, Aug. Bock, Frederick Elder, Julius Uhlenkuth, G. Hummel, G. Herkloits, C. Michverstedt, Lina Steiner, Adele Kummich, C. Kumlehn and daughter, Rosalie Abt, M. Knapp, F. Overkamp, Anthonie Wilhelmy and child, Clara Kern, H. Munter and wife, C. Ossenkop, Fanny Jager, C. Spreen and wife, Fanny Katsgenberger and child, Rosa Walk, John Cacola, Mrs. Anna F. Schmatser, C. Henrichsen, H. Casselbohm and wife, Martha Bauhardt, H. L. Preyer and family, H. Amberg, C. Waldeier and wife, W. Eitsen, A. D. Frame and wife, H. Hobein, R. Sagehorn, G. Lubken and family, H. Behrmann and wife, Mrs. Reichard and child, E. Ammon and family, Alfred Feiling, W. Gunther.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:12 | Sun sets.....5:15 | Moon rises..10:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:55 | Gov. Island..12:47 | Hell Gate...2:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Holland, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Veruna, Spencer, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Sherman, Blanchard, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker; De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Magnolia, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Minnehaha, Palmer, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; El Cid, McDonald, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Brooks, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, William Dalzell; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, G. B. Merrick.

Ship Volunteer, Hutchinson, Boston, Fred. Baker.

Barks Isabel, (Argen.,) Moody, Portland, Howe, White & Co.; N. Churchill, (Br.,) Broner, Hamburg, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Perseverance, (Br.,) Lamb, Pernambuco, H. Sweetland & Co.; Ellen Barnard, Coombs, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole; George, (Br.,) Graham, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Amanda Jane, (Br.,) Doyle, Sidney, CB., J. Gamble, Jr.

Schrs. Virginia, Parker, Darien, Ga., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Leading Star, (Br.,) Foote, St. John, N. B. P. I. Nevius & Son; Valiant, (Br.,) Crosby, Halifax, N. S., Jas. F. Whitney & Co.; Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Frank Howard, Dennis, Para, C. Ludman & Co.; Abbie Bursley, Lowell, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Stampede, Whittemore, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; Wm. Deming, Cook, Orange Bluff, Fla., Jed Frye & Co.; Saml. Warren, Wheatley, Washington, N. C., Thomas Holmes & Co.; Mary C. Wilham, Kelley, Norfolk, Va., C. E. Staples.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Brasilian, (Br.,) Kier, Rio Janeiro Sept. 18, with coffee to order—vessel to Barclay & Livingston. Crossed the equator Sept. 27, and has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship El Cid, McDonald, Wilmington, N. C., 75 hours, with naval stores and cotton to J. Lorillard. Oct. 11, 14 miles S. S. E. of Cape Fear, saw brig Julia A. Hallock, of New-Bedford, in distress, having lost all sails, and would put into Wilmington.

Steam-ship Tillie, Partridge, Galveston 15 ds., via Charleston 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Put into Charleston short of coal.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with cotton and naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Warwick, (of London,) Skinner, Calcutta June 8, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Experienced very heavy weather down the Bay of Bengal; crossed the equator July 3, and had light weather through S. E. trades; experienced very heavy gales off the Cape of Good Hope and to the eastward; rounded the Cape Aug. 17, and had fine weather through S. E. trades; crossed the equator Sept. 15, with light N. E. trades; had a very heavy gale to the westward of Bermuda, and had light winds and heavy southerly gale, with high sea, the remainder of the passage.

Bark Calder Bank, (of Glasgow,) Douglass, Rio Janeiro Aug. 24, via Delaware Breakwater Oct. 13, with coffee to Wright, Brown & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the Equator Sept. 6, in lon. 35; first part of passage had light N. E. winds, with heavy rains, thunder and lightning; Oct. 8 experienced a heavy N. N. E. gale, which lasted 60 hours.

Brig Boa Fe, (Port.,) Campos, Lisbon, 43 ds., with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Has had strong N. E. gales from Bermuda; Sept. 13, lat. 39 32, lon. 71 32, passed the wreck of a vessel, bottom up, of about 400 tons burden, apparently a brig or bark, and appeared to have been but a short time in that situation.

Brig A. M. B., (of Halifax,) Bellefontaine, Cow Bay 9 ds., with 430 tons coal to L. J. Belloni—vessel to Bird, Perkins & Job. Sept. 14, off Montauk Point, passed a brig bound N. with loss of foremast.

Brig Selma Stanford, (Ital.,) Pulio, Leghorn 50 ds., with marble and rags to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 16, and since had variable weather.

Schr. Village Belle, (of Rockland,) Rowe, St. Marc via Inauga, 14 ds. with logwood to H. Becker—vessel to Candee & Pressy. Sept. 14, lat. 24, lon. 69, the schr. B. V. H., (of Nassau,) from Boston for Port-au-Platte, was lost in a hurricane; crew saved by schr. John Atwood, and landed at Inagua. Sept. 27, brig Romance, from Baltimore, for Nassau, passed Inagua with Gov. Duncan on board.

Schr. Mary Means, (of Sedgwick,) Byard, Port-au-Platt 13 ds., with tobacco to A. S. & W. H. Lewis—vessel to Van Praag & Co. Has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage; left no vessels.

Schr. Lizzie A. Watson, (of Sedgwick,) Watson, Fernandina 12 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co. Has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. White Foam, Wilkinson, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Eli Townsend, Baker, Elizabethport, for Wickford.
Schr. Little David, Burt, Elizabethport, for New-London.
Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. E. M. Baxter, Waterman, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Elizabethport, for Duxbury.
Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. T. A. Ward, Shaw, Machias, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Ella H. Barnes, Davis, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Harris, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. A. Ford, Adams, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John D. Buckalew, Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Agnes Reppelier, McFadden, Derby, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Alexandria, Baker, New-London, for Philadelphia.
Schr. W. S. O'Brien, Burns, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary and Susan, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.
Schr. Lowler, Newton, Gray, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar to Bryan & Pease.
Schr. E. H. Kirk, Burnett, Baltimore.
Schr. Wave, Kimball, Virginia.
Schr. D. B. Steelman, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. Union, Hart, Bridgeport.
Schr. Cinderella, Vaughn, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Sterling, Hase, Southport.
Schr. Lizzie Bennett, Wilson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Blast, Parker, Derby, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Loon, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Boaz, Foss, Elizabethport, for Lynn.
Schr. Rosebud, Beers, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Schr. Winona, Balson, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Effort, Rich, Elizabethport, for Bangor.
Schr. Zampa, Hunter, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. J. W. Morris, Pierce, Virginia.
Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.
Schr. Daniel Holmes, Rulon, Baltimore.
WIND—Sundown, light, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of London and Holland, for Liverpool; Virginia, for London; Anglia, for Glasgow; Fanita, for Galveston; Sherman, De Soto and St. Louis, for New-Orleans; Magnolia, Montgomery and Minnetonka, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York. Brigs Autumn, from Surinam; Mary Le Blanc, from Aux Cayes; H. B. Emery, from Turks' Island. Ship Edinburgh Castle, from Singapore. Bark A. Houghton, from Sierra Leone. Sld. steam-ship Siberia, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 15.—The vessel ashore off Henry is not an American, as reported yesterday, but the British ship Chevy Chase, from Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 14.—Arr. brig Hiram Abiff, Baltimore, Portland; schrs. Paul & Thompson, Philadelphia, Boston; David Currie, Portland, Conn., do.; Fannie H. Buckley, Alexandria, do.; Fred. Walton, Georgetown, D. C., Portland; frigate Bird, (Br.,) Dighton, St. John, N. B.; Willie Martin, Baltimore, Essex; Prudence, New-York, Newburyport; Malants, (Br.,) do. St. John, N. B.; Exchange, New-Bedford, Lincolnville; R. W. Brown, Clinton Point, Salem; C. W. Dexter, for Gardiner.

Sld. brigs V. H. Hill, (whaler) Hampden, Charles Miller, George E. Dale, Neuvitas, Elmira, J. & H. Crowley; schrs. E. M. Sawyer, Adeline Hamlin, Maria Foss, Yankee Boy, Albert, Adrianna, Wellington, Emma, (Br.,) Madagascar, George B. Somes, J. Tinker, Charles Heath, Mary Patten, Wm. McCobb, Olive Hayward, Mattie Ellen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Sd. ships Seminole, for New-York; Challenge, for England.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Eclipse, which was sunk during the night of Oct. 11, was successfully raised and pumped out by the steamer John Fuller, on the 13th, and taken to New-York for repairs.

Spoken.

Sept. 10, off Hatteras, spoke schr. Joseph Seger, St. Mary's, for Boston.

Sept. 11, lat. 36 37, lon. 74, spoke schr. Lottie Wells, from do., for do.

July 3, lat. 0 3 N., lon. 92 58 E., spoke ship Roman Empire, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London, 22 ds. out.

July 6, lat. 3 49 S., lon. 94 28 E., spoke ship Magpore, (Br.,) from Calcutta for New-York, 26 ds. out.

July 6, saw ship Hermit, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Colombo, 26 ds. out.

Aug. 14, lat. 35 10 S., lon. 25 09 E., spoke ship Prince Oscar, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London, 74 ds. out.

Aug. 3, lat. 34 56 S, lon. 26 09 E, spoke bark Annie, (Br.,) from Algoa Bay for London, 2 ds. out.

Aug. 24, lat. 29 52 S, lon. 12 11 E, saw a Danish ship from Akyab for London, 84 ds. out.

Aug. 28, lat. 22 50 S, lon. 3 11 E, spoke bark Joseph Hayden, (Dutch,) from Singapore for London, 88 ds. out.

Sept. 12, lat. 3 30 S, lon. 27 56, spoke steam-ship Edinburg Castle, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Padang, 21 ds. out.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The steam-ship Nestorian, of the Allan line, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived at Londonderry at 6¼ o'clock last evening.

GLASGOW, Oct. 15.—The steam-ships Europa and Sidonian, of the Anchor line, from New-York for this port, were signaled off Moville today.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 15.—The Allan line steamer European, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived today.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 15.—The steam-ships Scotia, of the Cunard Line, and City of Dublin, of the Inman line, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at this port today—the former at 7 o'clock this morning.

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